



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The Official Organ of Eighteen Chemists' Societies in the British Empire.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegrams: "Chemicus London." Telephone: 852 Bank.

Branches: ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, AUST.

SUBSCRIPTION RATE.—Ten shillings a year, including the *C. & D. Diary*, post free to any part of the world.

CONTENTS: Vol. LXX., No. 11 (Series No. 1416).

PAGE	PAGE
American Notes ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Information Wanted ... 413
Australasian News 406	Irish News 403
Bankruptcies and Fail- ures 410	Legal Reports 408
Births 412	London Docks 407
Books, New 414	Marriages 412
Business Changes 411	New Companies and Company News 410
Canadian News 405	Observations and Reflec- tions 415
Chemical Society 422	Personalities 413
College Notes ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Pharm. Soc. of Great Britain: Evening meeting 421
Coming Events ... <i>Col. Supp.</i>	Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland: Council-meeting 420
Contracts 407	Poisonings 411
Correspondence 431	Public Spirit 413
Deaths 412	Scientific Progress 422
Deeds of Arrangement ... 410	Scotch News 404
Editorial Comments:	Seasonal Sheep-diseases 432
In View of Easter 416	South African News 406
Messina Oils 417	Trade Notes 414
Port of London Dues... 417	Trade Report 427
Imitation and Sub- stitution 418	Westminster Wisdom ... 419
February Business ... 418	Wills, Recent 414
Never Second 419	Winter Session 423
English News 402	
Festivities 424	
French News 405	
Gazette 410	

THE PUBLISHER

asks the attention of advertising firms in regard to the subjoined particulars respecting the distribution of

Price-lists and Circulars.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the oldest organ of the trade proper, and the pioneer of the method of distributing price-lists and circulars to the trade with the Summer and Winter Issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST published in the last weeks of January and July each year. This system has been in force for more than thirty years, so that its popularity is obvious. Reports received from Australasia show that after a few months' interval "tons" of price-lists and dutiable matter on which the tax has not been paid have been destroyed by the authorities—a serious waste of effort and money. The Summer and Winter numbers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST containing such price-lists and circulars are not so treated, because the demands of the Customs are complied with, hence the copies are promptly delivered to the advantage of advertisers. We have abundant evidence that price-lists sent out with the *C. & D.* fully justify the expenditure incurred. Many firms repeat their insets, thereby also proving the efficacy of our method. Moreover this system is far cheaper, while the expense incurred in stationery and clerical labour is entirely saved to advertisers. The next opportunity for sending out price-lists and circulars will be with

The Summer Number

to be published on July 27 1907. The Publisher invites all up-to-date firms to give this matter serious consideration, and he will have great pleasure in rendering all assistance possible. Applications for conditions and terms, and communications regarding insets, should be addressed to the Head Office, as above.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

A SALAD OIL standard has been fixed in Australia (p. 406).

THE condition of the B.P. finances is stated on p. 402.

JAMES McCLEAN, of Dublin, has had further charges brought against him (p. 403).

THE PUBLIC SPIRIT OF CHEMISTS is graphically illustrated by the list of elections on p. 413.

THE FRENCH EXCISE say that pharmacists should not sell medicinal cigarettes (p. 405).

A FURTHER LIST of contracts recently entered into with public bodies is given on p. 407.

MR. J. S. NORTH is the new President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony (p. 406).

OIL OF LEMON and other Messina essences are dear just now, and we tell why in an article on p. 417.

SIR THOMAS HANBURY, K.C.V.O., Hon. M.P.S., brother of the late Daniel Hanbury, died last Saturday (p. 412).

A KESWICK MAN has been fined 1s. and costs, for calling himself "D.S., U.S.A., the American Dentist" (p. 408).

THE figures relating to the Board of Trade Returns, which are fully analysed on p. 418, broke all previous records.

THE CANADIAN PATENT-MEDICINE BILL is giving the responsible Minister some trouble, it being opposed. See notes on p. 405.

"XRAYSER" discourses on a variety of topics this week, giving among other things an appreciation of the late Mrs. Ince (p. 415).

PORTRAITS of Association Presidents are given this week on p. 423 (Mr. Mumford, of Cardiff), and p. 425 (Mr. Atkinson, of Harrogate).

A PROCESS for assaying cantharides has been worked out by Professor H. G. Greenish and Mr. P. A. W. Self, and is described on p. 421.

THE Executive of the B.P.C. met in London on Tuesday, and that of the Federation on Wednesday. The meetings were private, and official reports are not yet to hand.

DR. WILEY gives the views of the U.S.A. Department of Agriculture regarding various points in the working of the New Pure Food and Drugs Act (Coloured Supplement).

THE CONSTITUTIONS of chaulmoogric and hydnocarpic acids have been definitely determined by Dr. Power and Mr. Barrowcliff, whose paper is summarised on p. 422.

THE Australian Preference Act has not received the Royal Assent, his Majesty's Ministers deferring their advice till after the Colonial Conference (Coloured Supplement).

A BILL to impose dock-dues on goods landed in London is objected to by brokers and merchants. We report a meeting (p. 407), and comment on the Bill's provisions (p. 418).

THE COUNCIL of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is making preparations to ensure that Ireland gets no injustice at the hands of a Select Committee on the Poisons Bill (p. 420).

MR. GLYN-JONES tried, without success, to persuade the Guildford Magistrates last Saturday that veterinary medicines do not come within the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. He seeks a case for appeal (p. 409).

"OX-CUP" and "JU-VIS" are the subject of proceedings under the Merchandise-marks Acts, it being alleged that the article is a mixture of yeast-extract, beef-extract, and gelatin. The hearing is fully reported on pp. 408-9.

QUININE is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. lower officially. Glycerin, almond, apricot, kernel, sandalwood, clove, and castor oils are all higher. Morphine is expected to advance. Prussiate of potash and sulphate of ammonia are easier. Refined camphor is in active demand. Business is improving (p. 414).

MR. T. H. W. IDRIS, M.P., speaking at a dinner of the Metropolitan College on Tuesday, declared that there is no good for chemists in the Government Poisons Bill (p. 426). Nothing has been done with this or the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill this week. Mr. John Barker, M.P., objects to the latter because it allows apprentices to dispense! (p. 419).

English News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

At Brigg County Court on March 11, a nurse, named Taylor, obtained judgment for 1*l.*, and costs, against Mr. George Brown, chemist and druggist, Brigg, for professional services to his wife.

The "substitution" cry is again being instituted in one of the halfpenny London dailies. "Just as Good" is the title this time, but the allegations exhibit no variation of the time-worn statements of other years.

Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., is to be a guest of the Chemists' Assistants' Association at the annual dinner, to be held on March 21, at the Café Monico, London, W. Particulars are given in the "Coming Events."

The Society of Dyers and Colourists is founding a Perkin medal in commemoration of the Mauve Jubilee. It is to be conferred for inventions of striking scientific and industrial merit connected with the teintorial industry.

What is a private telephone-wire? In the High Court case, the Postmaster General *v.* National Telephone Co., the Attorney-General argued that a wire between a doctor and a chemist is not a private one.

At Petersfield on March 6, Alfred Hobbs was fined 5*l.*, or twenty-one days' hard labour in default, for embezzling 12*s.* 6*d.*, belonging to Mr. Joseph Winspear Brown, chemist and druggist, Liphook, Hants, by whom he was employed.

Plans for a new secondary school for the accommodation of 250 scholars were considered on March 8 by the Northwich Urban Council. The school, which will cost more than 10,000*l.*, is the gift of Sir John Brunner, M.P., of Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Albert Ernest Coleman, described as a chemist in business at King's Road, Wimbledon, and at Gresham Street, E.C., was fined penalties and costs amounting to 6*l.* 7*s.*, at Westminster Police Court, on March 8, for travelling on the South Western Railway with intent to avoid payment, and for giving a false name and address.

At the meeting of the Manchester Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on March 8 papers were read on "Some Considerations Involved in the Electrothermic Combustion of Atmospheric Nitrogen," by Mr. F. Howles, B.Sc. (illustrated with lantern-slides and the blackboard), and on "An Investigation into the Formation of Blue Salt in the Manufacture of Sulphate of Ammonia from Gas Liquor," by Mr. H. F. Bailey, A.I.C.

William Barlow, a porter in the employ of Mr. W. F. Fowke, chemist and druggist, Stafford, brought an action for damages at the Stafford Assizes, on March 7, against a farmer named Sherwin, for alleged malicious prosecution. It transpired in the course of cross-examination that Mr. Fowke was paying plaintiff's costs in the action, and Mr. Justice Bigham, in addressing the jury, said people ought to be very careful in putting forward men of straw to bring action when the defendant, if he won, had not the ghost of a chance of getting a brass farthing of his costs. The jury found for the defendant.

General Medical Council.

The accounts of this Council for 1906 show special receipts 779*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, English Branch Council contribution 3,097*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, Scottish 1,733*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*, and Irish 654*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*—a total of 6,264*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.* Each of the Branch Councils paid 0.712871 of its receipts. The expenditure was exactly the same, but 150*l.* was paid back to Irish Branch Council. Fees and expenses amounted to 2,643*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* Dr. Bruce (no longer on the Council) heads the list with 102*l.* 3*s.* for the Council-meetings and 31*l.* 10*s.* for Scotch Council-meetings. He came all the way from Dingwall. The British Pharmacopœia account shows receipts 364*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* from the sale of the B.P., and 3*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* for the Indian and Colonial Addendum, and there is stock valued at 798*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* A further sum of 23*l.* 19*s.* was obtained as interest on 900*l.* deposited in the bank. During the year 39*l.* 4*s.* was spent on binding, 17*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* on Conference expenses, etc., Dr. Tirard was paid 50*l.*

and 100*l.* was paid to the Committee of Reference (presumably that of the Pharmaceutical Societies). There is thus left in hand 1,118*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, apart from 900*l.* invested.

Royal Institution.

The syllabus of the lecture-arrangements after Easter at the Royal Institution includes discourses by Professor A. H. Church on "Conservation of Historic Buildings and Frescoes"; Professor C. S. Sherrington on "Nerve as a Master of Muscle"; Mr. James Swinburne on "New Illuminants"; and Professor J. A. Fleming on "Recent Contributions to Electric-wave Telegraphy." Courses of lectures are also to be given by Professor W. Stirling on "Stimulation, Luminous and Chemical"; Professor G. H. F. Nuttall on "Malaria, Sleeping-sickness, Tick Fever, and Allied Diseases"; Professor H. A. Miers on "The Birth and Affinities of Crystals"; Mr. H. F. Newall on "Spectroscopic Phenomena in Stars"; Sir James Dewar on "Chemical Progress: Work of Mendeléeff and Moissan"; and Professor Silvanus P. Thompson on "Studies in Magnetism." The annual meeting of the members is to be held on May 1.

British Association.

Particulars are now available of the arrangements for the seventy-seventh annual meeting of the Association, which is to take place at Leicester from July 31 to August 7. The President-Elect (Sir David Gill, D.Sc., formerly Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope) will deliver an address on the evening of July 31. Two evening meetings have been arranged, that on August 2 being by Mr. W. Duddell on "The Arc and Spark in Radio Telegraphy," and on August 5 by Dr. F. A. Dixey on "Recent Developments in the Theory of Mimicry." Each of the eleven sections of the Association has a President, Professor A. Smithells being President of the Chemistry Section and Professor J. B. Farmer of that devoted to botany. The Local Executive Committee have issued a circular in which the antiquarian, archæological, geographical, and botanical features of Leicester and the neighbourhood are enumerated.

Shipping Rings.

Giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings and Conferences in London on March 12, Mr. F. W. Grimwade, of Messrs. Grimwade, Ridley & Co., Australian and New Zealand merchants, expressed the opinion that rings and conferences are beneficial to British and colonial trade. In his opinion deferred rebates should be done away with, by legislation if necessary, for the system places merchants too much at the mercy of the conference lines. The remedy could be easily arranged, he said, by a strong combination of the merchants on the one hand and the shipowners and brokers on the other. The merchants should sign an agreement to ship only by conference lines, and, in exchange, the shipowners should agree to give the lowest rates of freight.

Chemists' Licences.

Off wine licences have been granted to:

Mr. W. E. Hickin, chemist and druggist, Birkenhead.

Mr. J. A. E. Breeze, chemist and druggist, Birkenhead.

Mr. Frank Moss, chemist and druggist, Staple Hill, Bristol.

Mr. Albert Badham, 45 Ryland Road, Birmingham (confirmed).

Messrs. Brewis & McIntosh, chemists, Waverley Road, Southsea.

Timothy White Co., Ltd., Sandgate Road, Folkestone (confirmed).

Mr. C. H. C. Fitt, chemist and druggist, St. Stephen's Road, Norwich.

Mr. Hugh Betten, chemist and druggist, 6 Montague Street, Worthing.

Mr. George Thompson, chemist and druggist, Bradford Road, Huddersfield.

Mr. Thomas Needham, chemist and druggist, Buxton Road, Huddersfield.

The wine-licence attached to the chemist's business at 88 and 89 St. George's Road, Brighton, has been transferred from Mr. Thomas Jeeves, chemist and druggist, to Mr. Arthur Thomas Jeeves, chemist and druggist.

Applications for "medicated-wine licences" have been refused by the South Shields Justices to Mr. James Walker,

chemist and druggist, for the shop at 256 Stanhope Road, and to Mr. William Benjamin Taylor for a drug-store at 68 Westoe Road.

Birmingham Notes.

The Boards of Guardians contests are thickening. Many of the local brotherhood are seeking election or re-election, among them Messrs. W. Adams (Dudley Road), R. Brown, Springhill, F. Barlow, and W. Shakespeare.

On March 7 Professors F. S. Kipping (chemistry), D. H. Scott (botany), and H. G. Greenish (materia medica and pharmacy) were appointed external examiners for the present session at the Birmingham University.

The National Union of Teachers, which has 1,800 members in this district, has approached shopkeepers—one in each particular trade—with a view of, for exclusive custom, obtaining special terms of trading by way of discount or otherwise. This is said to be in operation in London, and the idea is spreading through large centres.

In a county court case in Birmingham it was stated that a vicious horse can be drugged so that it becomes docile and would remain so a week. The "Mail" interviewed vets. who denied the statement, and asserted that it would not be possible to get the required drugs from either themselves or chemists, the latter not caring to take the responsibility of supplying the horse-fakir with such things.

The combined smoking-concert of the Brewers' Institute, Midland Pharmaceutical Association, and the local Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, is to take place on April 18 at the Grand Hotel, and Mr. Thomas Tyrer, F.I.C., London, has consented to take the chair. The tickets (1s.) may be obtained from the respective secretaries. An excellent gathering is hoped for, and a rare musical treat expected. The working committee consists of Messrs. W. W. Butler, J. Lones, Bennett (of the Institute), Alcock, Sylvester, and O'Shaughnessy (of the Industries), and Gerrard Thompson and Radford (of the M.P.A.).

Liverpool Exhibition.

The Earl of Elgin, K.G., Secretary for the Colonies, formally opened the fourth annual Colonial Products Exhibition at St. George's Hall on March 12. Sir Alfred Jones presided, and Lord Elgin, in declaring the Exhibition open, alluded, among other things, to the valuable services the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine had rendered to the State. The Exhibition contains a wealth of botanical and materia medica specimens. Northern Nigeria alone shows samples of gum kino, strophanthus pods and seeds, capsicums, gum arabic, beeswax, oil of patchouli, ginger, saffron-seed, not to mention nuts, nut oils, rubber, indigo, etc. There is no lack of interest for members of the drug-trade in products of which they have special knowledge, besides many others with which they have casual acquaintance. The band of the 18th Hussars and the Jamaica Native Choir discourse the musical entertainment. The Exhibition remains open until March 26.

Sheffield Notes.

The West Riding County Council have recommended that a grant of 1,500*l.* per annum be made to the Sheffield University, on condition that three free places be reserved.

Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme will have to fight for his seat on the Board of Guardians this year. There are to be contests in the majority of the wards.

An entertainment arranged by the Misses Newsholme was given at the Sheffield Workhouse on March 10. Besides songs and recitations, a dramatic sketch, entitled "The Deacon," was presented. The entertainment was much appreciated, and the ladies and their coadjutors were heartily thanked.

Drugs in the West Riding.

The annual report of the West Riding County analyst (Mr. F. W. Richardson) states that the total number of samples examined during the year was 2,801, and that the percentage of adulteration of food and drugs in the West Riding is only half of that for the United Kingdom. The only cases of adulteration of drugs were ten samples of sweet spirit of nitre, two samples of milk of sulphur, one of glycerin, one of ground ginger, one of paeirogic, and one of quinine wine. All samples of linseed, zinc ointment, bismuth-lozenges, sal volatile, citrate of magnesia, oils of

every description, and ammoniated tincture of quinine were found to be genuine. The general result is regarded as a most remarkable proof of the honesty and care of the chemists of the West Riding. The analyst also adds a report of the working of the last three months, which shows that of seventy-three samples of drugs examined, only three were found to be defective, these being cases of deficiency in nitrous ether in samples of sweet nitre, after due allowance had been made for loss of strength by keeping.

Stealing Proprietaries.

At Newcastle Police Court, on March 12, James Lawson, employed in the proprietaries department of the wholesale warehouse of Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, was charged on two counts of stealing proprietary articles from his employers. It came out in evidence that the robberies have been going on for some years, and that the accused had been making 3*l.* a week by the practice. His salary had been 32*s.* a week. The defence was that prisoner had got into debt some years ago, and commenced the robberies to raise money to pay his way. The prosecution asked that prisoner be dealt with summarily for the sake of his wife and children. A sentence was passed of three months' hard labour for each offence.

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Cattle-traders Busy.

At the meeting of the committee of the Irish Cattle-traders' and Stockowners' Association on March 7, the Secretary (Mr. Lorcan G. Sherlock) brought under the notice of the meeting the fact that the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill had been introduced into the House of Commons, but that Ireland was excluded. The committee was unanimously of opinion that Ireland should be included, "in the belief that in many parts of Ireland it is very difficult to obtain dips, and that, in view of the regulations making dipping compulsory, the general interests of the country demanded facilities for the easy obtaining of the necessary dips." The Secretary was instructed to write to Captain Donelan, M.P., asking for the assistance of the Irish party to secure the extension of the Bill to Ireland.

Personal.

On March 8 the stock-in-trade and fittings of the shop of Mr. David Jackson, druggist, Newtownards Road, Belfast, were sold by auction on the instructions of the trustee, Mr. W. J. Martin.

Mr. P. J. Moloney was the only candidate for the position of compounder of medicine to the Tipperary Dispensary district at a salary of 52*l.* per annum, and he was unanimously appointed.

Mr. David M. Watson, pharmaceutical chemist, 61 South Great George's Street, Dublin, who has developed the agricultural and horticultural side of his business, has just been appointed sole agent in Ireland for Swift's arsenate of lead, a preparation greatly used in America for spraying fruit-trees to kill leaf-eating insects.

The colleagues of Mr. Thos. H. Bothwell, of Messrs. Wm. Doig & Co., wholesale druggists, Belfast, met in Johnston's Tea-rooms on March 6 to make him a presentation on the occasion of his departure for America. The presentation took the form of a dressing-case, and was made by Mr. Wm. Doig, jun. A musical programme was afterwards gone through.

False Pretences Charge.

In the Dublin Northern Police Court on March 12, before Mr. Mahony, Divisional Magistrate, James McClean, 19 Leo Street, Dublin, was brought up on remand, charged with having obtained goods by false pretences from the Koko Maricopas Co., Ltd., London (see *C. & D.*, March 9, p. 355). On this occasion there were further charges against the accused of having obtained by false pretences "Daisy Powders," valued at 5*l.* 14*s.*, from Daisy, Ltd., Mammoth Works, Leeds, and 6*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* worth of goods from the Oatine Co., London. The address he had given

in the latter case was 47 Lower Sackville Street. The goods were delivered at 19 Leo Street, where McClean had a bedroom at 5s. a week. Mr. Francis D. Smith, pharmaceutical chemist (trading as Messrs. W. H. Bowers & Co., Great Brunswick Street, Dublin), said he bought three dozen of "Koko" from the accused at 18s. 6d. per dozen, and paid him 31s. by cheque, an allowance being made for window-show. Mr. James A. Haig, senior representative of Daisy, Ltd., Leeds, said he sent the accused 5l. 17s. worth of the firm's goods on the representation that he was a wholesale druggist. He had not been able to get payment for the goods. Mr. C. K. McConachy, of the Oatine Co., gave similar evidence. A further remand was granted, bail being refused.

Medicine-contracts.

The Irish Boards of Guardians are now considering the medicine and surgical appliances contracts, and have decided the following :

—	Medicines	Appliances
Bandon ...	Boileau & Boyd (Dublin), 28½%	Same contractors, 33½%
Carrick-on-Suir	Boileau & Boyd ...	John Clarke & Co. (Dublin)
Clonmel ...	Sumner & Co., 33½%	Same contractors, 37½%
Cookstown ...	Ben Clarke & Son (Belfast), 33½%	Sumner & Co. (Liverpool), 37½%
Donegal ...	Sumner & Co.	Same contractors
Downpatrick	J. Clarke & Co. (Belfast)	S. Connor & Sons (Newry)
Dublin (South)	Boileau & Boyd, 38½%	Smith & Sheppard, 36½%
Fermoy ...	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin) 30½%	Same contractors
Inishannon...	Ben Clarke & Son, 27½%	John Clarke & Co. (Belfast), 34%
Kenmare ...	Boileau & Boyd, 27½%	Fannin & Co. (Dublin), 34%
Killarney ...	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin) 29%	Same contractors, 35%
Macroom ...	Boileau & Boyd, 28½%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Middleton ...	Boileau & Boyd, 28½%	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 34%
Milford ...	Ben Clarke & Son, 27½%	Same contractors, 33½%
Monaghan ...	J. Clarke & Co., (Dublin) 32½%	Same contractors, 34½%
Newry ...	J. Clarke & Co. (Belfast), 32½%	S. Connor & Sons, 35%
Newtownards	J. Clarke & Co. (Belfast)	Same contractors
Omagh ...	Ben Clarke & Son, 34%	S. Connor & Sons, 35½%
Roscommon...	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)	Same contractors
Tipperary ...	Boileau & Boyd, 28½%	—

In many cases the Guardians have passed over the lowest tenderer (Messrs. Sumner, Liverpool) in favour of an Irish firm, on the ground that it is more convenient to have a contractor near at hand. The difference between the tenders in some cases was but small.

Scotch News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen.

The sale of tonic-wines has greatly increased in Aberdeen this winter.

The Aberdeen County Council have granted permission for the erection of a new shop in Market Place, Maud, for Mr. Alex. Milne, chemist and druggist.

In the windows of Mr. R. Hunter's shop in Union Street, Aberdeen, there are two fine displays this week, one being taken up with Paterson's malt-preparations and the other with Virol.

Edinburgh.

Winter creams of various designations are prominently displayed this week.

One firm at least of emulsion-manufacturers has experienced a successful season, some chemists having sold grosses of the smaller sizes where formerly a few dozens constituted a winter's trade.

The late "Prophet" Dowie, of Zion City, who has just died, was born in Edinburgh in 1847. His parents, respectable working people, emigrated to Australia, where John Alexander, the future "Prophet," had experience in a chemist's business.

Mr. W. A. Whatmough, Ph.C., A.I.C., has been appointed superintendent of the laboratories of Messrs. Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Junction Bridge. Mr. Whatmough is known as having been engaged in pharmaceutical-research work and commercial analysis under Dr. John Muter, F.I.C., F.R.S.E., in the South London Central Public Laboratory. He gained the Pereira medal in 1904. In this connection it is interesting to note that his predecessor at Junction Bridge, Mr. Fraser McDiarmid, was also a Pereira medallist.

Considerable sensation has been caused in Edinburgh by a mysterious occurrence in which a local chemist is involved. On Saturday night, March 9, Mr. Robert Benjamin Wilkie, chemist and druggist, in business at Rodney Street, Edinburgh, was found unconscious near his residence, 38 Gosford Place, on the north side of the city. A man of the labourer type was found, also unconscious, near him, and both were removed to the Royal Infirmary, where the labourer ultimately died. It appears that Wilkie, who is about twenty-five years of age, had been at Blackhall, a village on the outskirts of the city, on the Saturday afternoon. He there purchased a bottle of hair-dye in a chemist's shop. He afterwards visited Newhaven, but nothing more is known of his movements until he was found unconscious by his wife in a passage leading to his residence. Three bottles were found in the possession of the dead man, while the bottle of hair-dye, nearly empty, was found near where Wilkie was lying. Wilkie started business on his own account about two years ago.

Glasgow.

Grocers in the city have advanced the prices of toilet-soaps by ½d. per tablet, and household-soap by ½d. per lb.

Messrs. Cockburn, Ltd., chemists, 126 Union Street, are showing in their window a Roman amphora 1,630 years old.

It is expected that the British Optical Association will hold an examination in April in Glasgow for the dioptric grade.

Mr. David McMillan, of McMillan, Ltd., Great Western Road, Glasgow, has recently undergone a severe operation, and is going on satisfactorily.

Mr. Robt. H. Gordon, chemist and druggist, Duke Street, is exhibiting in his window at present a beautiful bromide enlargement, entitled "A Winter Scene." It is one of his own enlarging.

Among those whom the Senate of the University of Glasgow have decided to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.) are Sir George Watt, C.I.E., Professor John Norman Collie, and Principal Donald MacAlister.

Mr. W. L. Currie, Hon. Secretary, 223 Byres Road, Dowanhill, Glasgow, asks us to remind assistants in Glasgow and the neighbouring counties that the closing date for entries for the Kinninmont prize competition is April 30. Mr. Currie supplies a syllabus of the subjects of examination.

The Glasgow B.Sc. in Pharmacy.

The regulations for the institution of the degree of B.Sc. in Pharmacy have received the approval of the Privy Council. Adequate provision for accommodating the pharmacy students is made in building the new laboratories for the materia medica department. Some time must, however, elapse before the B.Sc. Pharmacy course is instituted, as all the funds at present available from the Carnegie Trust are earmarked for other objects, but probably in the course of the next twelve months the necessary money will become available, says the "British Medical Journal." Every effort is being made to finish the new buildings in time for the formal opening by the Prince of Wales at the end of April. Of the three departments the one which is most nearly completed is that of public health,

but the physiology and materia medica buildings are also well forward, and there is every reason to expect that all these will be completed in time.

Personal.

Mr. D. A. Mortimer, chemist and druggist, has sold back to Mr. James Walker the business (which recently changed hands) at 12 St. James's Place, Paisley.

The firm of Dewar & Hay, chemists and druggists, Dingwall, has been dissolved. Mr. Roderick Hay, chemist and druggist, will continue the business under the same firm-name, and will discharge all liabilities.

John Taylor Leighton, manufacturing chemist, 20 Picardy Place, Edinburgh, intimates that he has presented a petition to the Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles at Edinburgh to be finally discharged of all debts contracted by him or for which he was liable at the date of the sequestration of his estates. Messrs. W. J. W. Saunders, S.S.C., 22 Albany Street, Edinburgh, are agents.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

SUNDAY CLOSING by rotation has been organised in one portion of Versailles, seven out of the eight pharmacies closing in turn each Sunday and fête day. Daily closing at 9 P.M. has also been arranged for.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.—A delegation from the Assistants' Association, recently received by M. Guyot-Dessaigne, Minister of Justice, urged that the jurisdiction of the Prud'hommes (mixed tribunals of masters and men for settling labour disputes) should be extended to include all pharmacy employés. The Minister said the demand seemed reasonable, and that he would do what he could to include pharmacy in the new law shortly to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies.

SALE OF MEDICINAL CIGARETTES.—A Parisian pharmacist who advertised and sold menthol and eucalyptus cigarettes was prosecuted by the Excise as infringing the law which makes the sale of tobacco and cigarettes in France a Government monopoly. As he had been imprudent enough to state on his prospectus that his cigarettes were very agreeable to smoke, gave the illusion of tobacco, and were preferred by smokers on account of the total absence of nicotine, he was found guilty of a technical breach of the law by competing with the Government tobacco monopoly and fined one franc and costs. The tribunal pointed out that there were most extenuating circumstances, the analyst's report stating that the cigarettes were composed of menthol and eucalyptus-leaves, and that the incriminating passage was subsequently removed from the advertisements. The Excise has carried the case to the higher Court. As no medicinal cigarettes are manufactured by the Government, it is to be hoped that the superior tribunal will decline to support a dog-in-the-manger policy, which would unnecessarily deprive some invalids of a harmless pleasure and some pharmacists of a modest "side-line."

HON. ALAN HERBERT, M.D.—Pharmacists who have had business experience in Paris will learn with sincere regret of the death of Dr. the Hon. Alan Herbert, which took place at his residence, Rue Duphot, on Friday, March 8, from paralysis. He was seventy years of age. The Hon. Alan Percy Harty Molyneux Herbert was the second son of the third Earl of Carnarvon, and he was consequently uncle of the present peer. He was educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford, afterwards coming to Paris to study medicine, on which his mind was bent, and he took his M.D. degree here in 1865. After being attached to one of the Paris hospitals as house surgeon, he began practice here as an English doctor, which he kept up until the end of last year. He was an officer of the Legion of Honour. During the past forty years Dr. Herbert's name has been connected with every good work affecting the British community in Paris. He assisted the late Sir Richard Wallace in 1871 with his expert advice when that philanthropist built the palatial Hertford Hospital at Levallois-Perret. For many years Dr. Herbert was the head consulting physician of the hospital, and of late years has been attached

to it as honorary physician. During the siege of 1871 he was attached to the ambulance service and did good work. Dr. Herbert was the oldest and probably the best-known (certainly the most sympathetic) figure in the English colony in Paris. Pharmacists in Paris will ever remember the cordial and courteous relations they have had with him. Dr. Herbert was a bachelor; and his sister, Lady Gwendolen Herbert, and his sister-in-law, the Dowager Lady Carnarvon, attended his bedside at the last. The funeral service took place at St. George's Church, Paris, on Wednesday.

Canadian News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

DR. JOBIN has just introduced a Bill into the Quebec Legislature amending and consolidating the law referring to physicians and surgeons. Quite a discussion took place over the clause relating to five years' study instead of four at the present time. A number of doctors spoke in support of this clause, which was finally adopted.

MONEY LENT.—A good deal of interest has been awakened over the suit which has been entered in New York against Chas. T. L. Allen, who formerly worked in Montreal for the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., by Mrs. Ada L. Twining, of London, England (*née* Black, of Halifax, Nova Scotia), for 1,075*l*. It is claimed by Mrs. Twining that Allen borrowed the money from her on his note, and up to the present has not refunded it. Lord Strathcona has interested himself on behalf of Mrs. Twining, and Mr. David Russell, the head of the Abbey Co. in Canada, on learning of the treatment Allen had meted out to Mrs. Twining, discharged him from the employ of the company.

THE PATENT-MEDICINE BILL.—A deputation representing the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada waited upon the Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Inland Revenue, with regard to the proposed Bill, particulars of which were given in last week's issue (p. 357). The deputation raised no objection to the proposed tax, but asked that the requirements as to labelling as "poison" all patent medicines containing strychnine be not imposed. Our Canadian correspondent, writing on March 4, says: "There has sprung up a good deal of opposition to the Bill among the retail druggists of Canada. A delegation representing the Maritime Provinces waited on Mr. Templeman on Friday last and protested against the provisions of the Bill relating to the Inland Revenue tax. They objected strongly to the principle of the tax, and claimed that it would entail a hardship on both the retail dealers and the consumers. Dr. Sheard, Chairman of the Ontario Board of Health, informs me that the Board has under consideration the advisability of amending the Pharmacy Act to prevent the sale of patent medicines containing narcotics."

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—On February 23 a deputation representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Dominion Trades and Labour Council saw Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Templeman, and Mr. Brodeur, and asked for a Government grant in aid of Technical Education. The Premier replied that the Government has had the matter under consideration for some time.—Technical education for Nova Scotia upon a broad, comprehensive, and modern plan is the object of a Bill, entitled "The Technical Education Act," which has been introduced in the House of Assembly at Halifax by Premier Murray. The features of the scheme are:

- (1) The establishment of a central institution of university grade in Halifax, to be called the Nova Scotia Institute of Technology, for the purpose of affording instruction and professional training in metallurgical, civil, mining, mechanical, chemical, and electrical engineering for the purpose of scientific research;
- (2) the establishment of subsidiary technical schools in industrial centres;
- (3) the continuation and enlargement of the Government mining schools under the direction of the director of technical education;
- (4) the appointment of a director of technical education, who will be principal of the Institute.

The position of Director, it is understood, will be offered to Professor F. H. Sexton, of Dalhousie University.

South African News.

Cape Colony.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT-CHARGE.—Further evidence was taken at the instance of the Attorney-General in the case of William Todd Prophet, who was recently committed for trial on a charge of embezzling various sums from Messrs. Heynes, Mathew & Co., whose branch at Claremont he had managed during the last three or four years (*C. & D.*, February 21, p. 181). In the end Prophet was ordered to stand committed, so that the further evidence might be sent on to the Attorney-General as soon as possible.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Society was held on February 14 at the Y.M.C.A., Cape Town. The President (Mr. D. K. Petersen) was in the chair, and rather more members than usual attended. Among those present were Messrs. J. S. North (Vice-President), A. J. Rivett (Lennox, Ltd.), H. Evans, (Petersen, Ltd.), F. C. Mathew (Heynes, Mathew & Co.), G. Darroll, W. A. Sleggs, J. Sowden, W. Froembling, H. E. Cope, J. C. Smith, W. Turnbull, D. MacDonald, R. S. Smiles, and the Secretary (Mr. J. Dell).

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS, giving a *résumé* of the work done by the Society during his year of office, was followed with great interest by those present. It touched upon a variety of topics, the handling of each one showing a thorough grasp of the various Colonial pharmaceutical problems. The "General Dealer's Licence" (a sore point with Colonial chemists), "The New Opium Regulations," "Excise-duty on spirit," all had a measure of his attention, and showed that the work of the Society had been undertaken with undiminished vigour during the past year. He wished to record his appreciation of the services of Mr. J. Jones (Vice-President) for the trouble he had taken in interviewing members of Parliament with regard to general dealers' and chemists' licences. He congratulated the members on having paid more attention to the social side of pharmaceutical life, and trusted that other concerts and entertainments might be organised during the coming year. He concluded an extremely interesting address by paying a glowing tribute to the energy and tact of the Secretary (Mr. J. Dell). A vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. A. J. Rivett and seconded by Mr. F. C. Mathew, was carried unanimously.

THE ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS for the ensuing year next engaged attention. Some difficulty having been experienced in previous years in getting an adequate representation of country members at annual general meetings, the election this year was organised on the lines adopted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Voting-papers were sent to each member of the Society, and from the number sent in it was evident that considerably more interest was taken in this year's election than in previous ones. Eighteen members were nominated, seventeen of whom gave their consent to stand, eleven being required for the Council. Messrs. H. E. Cope and W. A. Sleggs having been appointed scrutineers, the result of the ballot showed the following gentlemen to have been elected: Messrs. D. K. Petersen, J. Jones, J. S. North, W. Turnbull, G. Darroll, J. C. Smith, W. Froembling, A. J. Rivett, F. C. Mathew, J. Sowden, and A. H. Tothill. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. J. S. North; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Froembling and J. Jones; Secretary, Mr. J. Dell. The balance-sheet showed: Receipts, 69*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; expenditure, 62*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*—a balance being carried forward of 7*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Rhodesia

MR. C. J. ELKINGTON, chemist and druggist, of the Manrica Drug Co., Umtali, has opened a branch in Paulington, of which Mr. C. W. Butcher, also a Minor man, is manager.

Transvaal.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.—The monthly meeting of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board was held in the Board's office, Johannesburg, on February 15, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, Messrs. J. R. Jones, R. Butters, and W. T. Skinn being also present. The question of recognising certain examinations as being of a sufficient

standard of general education to be shown by candidates entering for the qualifying examination after January 1908 was further considered, when it was finally decided to recognise the certificates granted in respect of the following examinations, provided English, Latin, and arithmetic are included in the subjects successfully taken: (1) the Lower Certificate Examination of the Transvaal Education Department; (2) the School Higher Examination of the Cape University; (3) the Second-class Examination of the College of Preceptors, London. All of these examinations may be taken in the Transvaal. The following were admitted to practise in the Transvaal: J. J. Seymour, W. T. Harrison, and A. Masterton, holding the Minor qualification of Great Britain; Henry Teeger, pharmaceutical chemist, Ireland; H. L. Karnovsky, chemist and druggist, Transvaal.

Australasian News.

Commonwealth.

SALAD OIL.—The Foods Standards Committee under the Pure Food Act of Victoria adopted as the standard for salad oil any wholesome edible vegetable oil or mixture of wholesome edible oils. Under the Commonwealth Customs Act the Minister of Customs has decided that "salad oil" cannot be regarded as a precise or accurate trade-description, and in the case of all oils so described for importation the trade-description must show whether the oil is cotton-seed, olive, or china (*i.e.*, ground nut) or a mixture. The Foods Standards Committee are further considering the matter in view of this decision. The regulation laid before the Governor-in-Council in connection with the Pure Food Act of Victoria defines olive oil as obtained by expression from the fresh fruit of the olive without the aid of solvents, free from rancidity, and containing no foreign oil.

New South Wales.

POLITICAL DREAMS.—Among the subjects down for discussion at the Conference of the Political Labour League, which was to meet in Sydney on January 25, was one suggesting that Parliament should compel manufacturers of patent medicines to disclose the ingredients of their preparations. Another matter was that the Early-closing Act should be extended to chemists' shops, one chemist being allowed to remain open to attend to urgent cases. The Hair-dressers' Union had also a long resolution, urging that heavier penalties be imposed in administering the sale of foods and drugs. These are only a few of the items in the programme, but there seems enough matter here to ensure a discussion extending over several days.

New Zealand.

RETIREMENT.—The advent of New Year 1907 marked the retirement from active business of Mr. George Denby, of Auckland. Mr. Denby learnt his business in England, and after seeing a good deal of life in various parts of the world, settled at the Thames, where he was in business for over thirty years. At the end of 1902 Mr. Denby left the Thames, and took charge of the business sold by Mr. J. M. Jefferson in Symonds Street, Auckland, which has since been carried on under the name of George Denby & Co. He has been a subscriber to the *C. & D.* since its establishment forty-eight years ago.

South Australia.

DOCTORS AND CHEMISTS.—Dr. Hayward, President of the Medical Defence Association of South Australia, thus stated the case for the doctors in the discussion at the Pharmaceutical Conference on the relations between the medical profession and pharmacists:

1. Doctor and chemist are by no means two halves, but a whole medical system.
 2. The cure of disease is often quite independent of drugs.
 3. Doctors are taught dispensing and have a right to dispense.
 4. By neglecting to do his own dispensing the doctor loses his hold on the pocket of the patient.
 5. Much prescribing is done by chemists that is certainly not for simple ailments.
- The discussion subsequent to these statements at the Conference was polite, but the case for the pharmacist was not presented at all adequately.

Contracts.

The following contracts for drug and chemical supplies have been settled:

Farnham (Surrey) Board of Guardians.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London, for drugs.

Chelsea Borough Council.—Messrs. A. C. Young & Co., for carbolic disinfectants, at 103*l.* 15*s.* for the year's supply.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Ismay & Sons, City Road, Newcastle, for drugs to the workhouse.

Mitford and Launditch Board of Guardians.—Mr. T. B. Cattell, chemist and druggist, for drugs to the workhouse in Norfolk.

Hackney Borough Council.—Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co., for carbolic powder, 3*l.* 7*s.* per ton; carbolic fluid, 10½*d.* per gal.

Gillingham (Kent) Corporation.—Mr. H. J. Willis, chemist and druggist, 48 High Street, Gillingham, for disinfectants for a year.

Chichester Board of Guardians.—Mr. S. Bastow, pharmaceutical chemist, Chichester, for carbolic acid (3*s.* 6*d.* per gal.) and for cod-liver oil (1*s.* 2*d.* per pint).

Beckenham Urban Council.—Dussek Bros. & Co., Ltd., Verney Road, London, for carbolic acid; Sanitas Co., Ltd., London, for Sanitas; Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., for Izal.

Sheffield City Council.—Messrs. J. T. Dobb & Son, chemists, for the supply of paints; Messrs. J. Clark & Co., chemists, for varnishes and for oil, etc., for twelve months, the latter for the sum of 193*l.* 19*s.*

Dartford Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Davis, Goodall & Co., Robson Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, for disinfectants; Thos. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, 81 Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C., for drugs and druggists' sundries.

West Ham Corporation.—For chemicals, Messrs. F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd. (one item); Messrs. Middleton Bros. (two items); Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co. (one item). For sanitary articles, Messrs. Middleton Bros. (twelve items); Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds Co., Ltd. (two items).

Liverpool Workhouse.—Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., Hanover Street, Liverpool, for druggists' sundries and indiarubber appliances; Mr. C. S. Bullen, 93 Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, for surgical appliances; Messrs. Walter R. Taylor & Co., 92 Whitechapel, Liverpool, for drysaltery.

Bexley Urban Council.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for Sanitas powder, 10*s.* per cwt.; fluid in bottles, 9*s.* per doz.; crude fluid in drums, 4*s.* per gal.; soap in bars, 28*s.* per cwt.; carbolic acid (95 per cent.) in 16-oz. bottles, 9*s.* per doz.; 1 lb. sulphur candles, 3*s.* per doz.; creocide 8-oz. bottles, 6*s.* per doz. Kirkpatrick, Barr & Paton, chemical merchants, 4 Cullum Street, E.C., for manganate of soda in 5-cwt. barrels (30 per cent.), 25*s.* per cwt.

Lewisham Borough Council.—Messrs. Pryke & Palmer, permanganate of potash, 38*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; smoke rockets, 4*s.* 4*d.* per doz.; carbolic acid, 1*s.* per gal. Sanitas Co., Ltd., drain-testers, 2*l.* per gross. Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co., carbolic powder (15 per cent. carbolic acid), 3*s.* 7½*d.* per cwt.; ditto (10 per cent. carbolic acid), 3*s.* per cwt.; flowers of sulphur, 6*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Savannah Chemical Co., Ltd., soluble sanitary-fluid (15 per cent.), 7*d.* per gal.; ditto (25 per cent.), 9*d.* per gal. Messrs. Middleton Bros., chloros, 1*s.* 4*d.* per gal.; glycerin, 7*d.* per lb. Formalin Hygienic Co., Ltd., "Formalin," 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb. J. Defries & Sons, Ltd., cyllin, 3*s.* 11*d.* per gal.

Blackburn Town Council.—Hardman & Holden, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Blackburn and Manchester, for sulphuric acid, pitch, creosote oil, and black varnish; Messrs. Booth & Openshaw, wholesale and retail chemists and druggists, Darwin Street, for mixed paints, boiled oil, petrol, raw linseed oil, turpentine, lacquer, patent knotting, terebene, Japan black, gold-size, wood-priming, paraffin, caustic soda, camphor, and benzoline; Messrs. C. A. Critchley & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, King William Street, for Pears' soap, Lovelace's soap, Hudson's soap, resin, wax candles, methylated spirit, pumice stone, matches, ammonia, oxalic acid, and wax tapers.

The London Docks.

AT the instance of the London General Produce-brokers' Association, and with the co-operation of various other Associations connected with produce (including the London Chamber of Commerce), a representative meeting of merchants, importers, and produce-brokers was held on March 11 at the London Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing Lane, E.C., to discuss the London Port and Docks Bill, 1907. The Hon. Alban G. H. Gibbs presided.

Mr. Robert Browne (Chairman of the London General Produce-brokers' Association) explained that the meeting was held in consequence of a communication which they had received from the London Chamber of Commerce asking for an expression of opinion as to the effect which the Bill, if it became law would have upon the produce-markets. In view of the importance of the subject, the Association did not wish to express merely its own opinion, and decided to call a public meeting at which the question could be discussed and the opinion of those interested in the produce-markets be properly voiced.

The Chairman said the meeting was not called for the specific purpose of opposing the Bill, but to discuss it, and he wished it to be clearly understood that he was not committed to any course with regard to it.

Mr. A. C. Cole (a director of the Bank of England), who has been associated with Mincing Lane for many years, did not consider the Bill a fair and equitable proposal. The 1902 Mansion House Committee by a large majority decided that the Port of London should be self-supporting, and that they did not want the London County Council to deal with it. The Committee had expressed the opinion that the merchants and brokers who paid the dues should be represented on the body which constituted the port authority; but the present Bill does not provide for this. The amount proposed to be raised is 270,000*l.* per annum. The support of the ship-owners had been secured by reducing the tonnage-dues from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* per registered ton, or a sacrifice of 120,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* a year. Barges and lighters would pay 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a year for the use of the docks, or a registration-fee. He opposed the Bill on the ground that these proposals are not equitable, but he impressed upon the Committee that it was mending, not ending, of legislation that he urged. Mr. Cole concluded by moving—

That this meeting of merchants and brokers interested in the produce-markets of London, having considered the proposals of the London Port and Docks Bill (1907) promoted by the London and India Docks Joint Committee, strongly protests against the Bill, and urges his Majesty's Government to oppose the second reading; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the City Corporation, members of Parliament for the City, and the President of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Samuel Figgis, in seconding, dealt with the subject from the produce point of view. The shipowners, he said, are well able to take care of themselves, and it must be the aim of those present to see that the produce is not overburdened with dues. He thought the port authority should ascertain what other ports, such as Hamburg, Antwerp, Marseilles, New York, do in the way of handling produce, and what their charges are. The excessive charges of London had been thrown in their teeth many times, but he frankly admitted the dock companies are not altogether to blame. Interested parties in various ports frequently give London a bad name without good reason, as often when complaints are investigated they have no foundation in fact. Everybody knew a change had to be made, and if they could only induce men like the Chairman to form a public body connected with the trade of the port, they would be in a better position to obtain redress. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John McEwan next spoke on behalf of the tea-trade, and Mr. Sydney Harvey on behalf of the rice-trade.

Mr. Cole's motion was then put and carried.

Mr. C. Czarnikow moved that a committee should be formed to confer with the Board of the London and India Docks Joint Committee and report.

Mr. Melville Woodhouse seconded, but the motion was defeated by vote. The proceedings then terminated.

Legal Reports.

High Court Case.

CURA SOAP.

THE action of the Potter Drug, etc., Corporation and F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., against the Cura Soap Co. and another came before Mr. Justice Parker in the Chancery Division on Saturday, March 9, by way of motion for judgment in default of defence. Mr. Sebastian, for plaintiffs, explained that they are the proprietors of the trade-mark "Cuticura," which had been registered in this country, and it had recently come to their knowledge that people had been travelling about the country, more particularly in Lancashire, selling soap which they called Cura soap, representing that it was like Cuticura soap or was made by the same people and sold by the Charterhouse Square firm. The facts were fully related in the *C. & D.*, February 2, p. 184, and Mr. Sebastian now moved for a perpetual injunction and for an order for delivery up of infringing goods and circulars, for an inquiry as to damages, and the costs of the action. Judgment was entered for plaintiffs accordingly.

Dentists Act.

AN AMERICAN DEGREE.

AT the Cockerhmouth Police Court on March 11, James Evans Jordan, Riverholme, Keswick, was charged, at the instance of Charles Edward Jagger, piano-tuner and organist, Whitehaven, with having unlawfully used the title "D.S., U.S.A., the American dentist," thereby implying that he was duly registered under the provisions of the Dentists Act, 1878. It was stated for the prosecution that defendant had the inscription placed on his brass door-plate. He had deceived the Cumberland County Council, having been appointed as the dentist to the Council's Industrial School at Cockerhmouth. For the defence it was stated Mr. Jordan was appointed seven or eight years ago to be dentist at the Industrial School. Some kind professional friends had written to the School Committee about him. The County Council communicated with the Home Office, who in turn wrote to the British Medical Association. Mr. Jordan held a diploma from Rhode Island, U.S.A., and had not held himself out as registered under the English Act.—The Clerk: Surely you do not hold that a man who calls himself an American dentist does not represent himself to be specially qualified to practise dentistry? Receiving a negative, the Clerk said that amounted to the offence being admitted, and the Bench imposed a penalty of 1s., and costs.

Merchandise-marks Act.

"OX-CUP" AND "JU-VIS."

MR. PAUL TAYLOR, sitting at Marylebone Police Court on March 11, commenced the hearing of an action brought under this Act by the Incorporated Institute of Hygiene against (1) George Foster Clark, Eiffel Tower Factory, Maidstone, Kent; (2) Nicholas Hall, grocer, 310 Edgware Road; (3) Edgar Burrell, his manager, of 13 Portsdown Road, Maida Vale; (4) George Coulthurst, trading as Arthur's Stores, at 114 Westbourne Grove; and (5) Oscar Palm, of the same address. Mr. Clark was summoned for selling a packet of "Ox-Cup" to which was applied a false trade-description, alleging that it was a preparation of beef, containing the concentrated goodness of the ox, and was a meat-extract, and made excellent beef-tea. He was further charged with selling a packet of "Ju-Vis," to which a false trade-description was applied, alleging that it was made from extract of meat, and made delicious beef-tea. The other defendants were summoned for selling one or other of the two extracts mentioned, with the false trade-description applied. Mr. Clark was also charged with aiding and abetting them in the commission of the offence. The case against Burrell was first dealt with, that against Hall being withdrawn.

Mr. R. D. Muir, barrister, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Horace Avory, K.C., and Mr. R. Cunningham Glen were counsel for the defence. A number of expert advisers are retained by both sides, and considerable importance is attached to the proceedings.

Mr. Muir, in opening the case, said that proceedings were taken under Section 2, Sub-section 2, and Section 3, Sub-section 3 of the Act. He asserted that "Ox-Cup" and "Ju-Vis" were admitted to be identical, and were vegetable-extracts with a sufficient modicum of meat-extract added to prevent it being said without any possibility of dispute that there was no meat-extract in them. They were represented as being, if not wholly, certainly substantially, meat-extracts. Mr. Clark, he continued, is the manufacturer of these extracts, and is still supplying them to the retail trade under the name of "Ju-Vis." He commented upon the advertisements originally published in regard to "Eiffel-Tower Ox-Cup," which was stated to be a "meat extract in jelly form, containing a delicate-vegetable flavour," but the name was subsequently changed to "Ju-Vis," which, Mr. Muir alleged, was done because the description was thought by some to be too palpably false. He did not suggest that the change of the name was for any other reason than to prevent its being confounded with another product, called Oxo. It was suggested that the meaning of the words "Ju-vis" was the power or strength of the young bull, whereas "Ox-Cup" was said to contain the concentrated goodness of the ox. In the literature which accompanied both articles, the picture of an ox or a bull formed a prominent feature. On the pamphlet which was sold with the Ox-Cup purchased from the defendant was the head of a bull or ox, and the words "Ox-Cup makes a delicious beef-tea." That, counsel submitted, suggested, and was intended to suggest, that it was a meat-extract—a beef-extract. In fact, it was stated in specific terms that "Eiffel-Tower Ox-Cup is a meat-extract in jelly-form, containing a preparation of delicate vegetable flavour." Observe, said counsel, that the only reference to vegetable was the flavour. In point of fact, however, the great bulk of it was said by experts who had analysed it to be made from the product of yeast. It also stated that the preparation was declared by expert analysts to be a produce of yeast. The chemists who would be called would not pretend to say that the yeast which formed the major portion of Ox-Cup was in the form of Marmite. All they would say was that it was some form of extract of yeast. If the statement on the packet produced, that "this is a meat-extract in jelly-form," was intended to convey that the meat itself was extracted so as to form that jelly, it was clearly false, because the jelly appearance was not produced by concentration of the meat-extract, but by the addition of some form of gelatin or glue, of which there was a considerable quantity present.

Mr. Avory: May I ask if glycerin-lozenges are glue?

Mr. Muir said he was not prepared to answer that question, as he was unable to. (Laughter.) He commented on pamphlets which accompanied the packet of Ox-Cup and Ju-Vis, characterising some statements thereon as "absolutely untrue," and submitted that certain changes in the wording of the different pamphlets were most significant showing that the original description was false in fact. He also contended that the final description was still intended to convey to the mind of the purchaser that it was an extract of meat, and that even the third of the Ju-vis descriptions was a false trade-description within the meaning of the Act.

Mr. Avory said he certainly was not prepared to admit that Mr. Clark aided and abetted in the commission of the offence, but he was willing to admit that Mr. Clark was the manufacturer of the article.

Mr. Muir: And sold it to Mr. Burrell?

Mr. Avory: I do not admit that.

Evidence of the purchase of six packets of "Eiffel-Tower Ox-Cup" from the shop in Edgware Road, for 1s. 9d., was given by A. N. Wand, who sent a packet to Mr. Otto Hehner, and others were supplied to Mr. Martin Priest, Mr. C. E. Cassal, Dr. J. C. Thresh, and the prosecuting solicitor.

It was at this stage of the hearing that Mr. Muir withdrew the summons against Mr. Nicholas Hall, and proposed to call him as a witness. It appeared, however, that he was dead, and the gentleman who answered to the summons was Mr. John Kennett, one of the two partners of the firm of Nicholas Hall & Sons. He was therefore called to give evidence which was solely in regard to sale. He sold the article on his own account, and not as Mr. Clark's agent.

Mr. Otto Hehner, F.I.C., F.C.S., was the next witness.

and was going to speak of his analysis of Ox-Cup and Ju-vis when

Mr. Ivory intervened to say he was prepared to admit that Ox-Cup and Ju-vis were one and the same—identical in composition—and he proposed, therefore, that the summons with reference to Ju-vis should be taken on the present summons that they were proceeding with.

Mr. Hehner, continuing, said he had analysed almost every meat-extract that had come out within the last twenty years. Liebig's extract of meat, or "Lemco," is, he said, a typical and standard extract of meat. It contains no extract of yeast. Ox-Cup contains a very considerable percentage of yeast-extract. Estimating that the yeast-extract was added in the form of Marmite or of a substance of similar composition, the amount came to as near as possible 25 per cent. Gelatin is present in Lemco to the extent of from 3 to 5 per cent., and in Ox-Cup to the extent of 33 per cent. In Lemco the whole of the substance is meat-extract, and calculating Ox-Cup exactly on the same basis there would be 11 per cent. of meat-extract.

The Magistrate: The 3 to 5 per cent. is not added?—Mr. Hehner: Oh, no. Continuing, Mr. Hehner gave his experience of analysis of Marmite, a 16-oz. pot of which sells at 3s. 4d., and a 16-oz. pot of Lemco at 7s. 9d. In the course of cross-examination by Mr. Ivory, Mr. Hehner said he was consulted by the Lemco firm and paid by them, but he had no general retainer for them. There were such things as meat-tablets on the market, such as Brand's extract, which, he said, is partly in skins and partly in tablets or tabloids; meat-lozenges are sold by a number of firms, and he believed that they are all made up with gelatin. Liebig's Co. do not make meat-tablets, but he had heard of "Oxolettes" that Liebig's were about to place on the market. "Oxolette" means a tablet made of Oxo.

Mr. Ivory: And they are made with gelatin?—Witness: Yes; and meat-extract; but not yeast-extract. This, he admitted, is an exceedingly useful vegetable in the proper place.

Counsel then produced a certificate which he said the Institute of Hygiene had given to the Marmite firm in October 1905, testifying to the excellence of Marmite.

Mr. Hehner said he had not seen it before, but he quite agreed with it. The article is a pure yeast-extract of excellent quality, and, speaking in a broad sense, it is a valuable article from a clinical point of view, as it possesses valuable nutritive qualities.—Counsel: As an article of food?—Mr. Hehner: As a stimulant.

Counsel: That is the only practical use of meat-extracts, isn't it?—Mr. Hehner: Almost mainly; yes.—Witness was further examined in regard to the properties of yeast-extract, which he said is the cheapest substitute for meat-extract that he knows, whereupon the following occurred:

Counsel: Do you think it makes excellent beef-tea?—Mr. Hehner: It makes an excellent substitute. It does not make excellent beef-tea, because there is no beef in it.

Counsel: Have you ever said that "Marmite" had properties similar to those of extract of meat, and can be used for all purposes to which the latter article is put?—Mr. Hehner: Yes, as a substitute.

Counsel: And you meant it honestly?—Mr. Hehner: I always mean honestly whatever I say. It is a cheap substitute.

Counsel: There is no extract of meat in "Marmite," is there?—Mr. Hehner: No.

Cross-examined as to his analysis, Mr. Hehner said it was impossible for him to be mistaken to the extent of 5 or 6 per cent. He distinguished between the extract of yeast and the extract of meat by both chemical and microscopical examination. Creatin, or creatinin, is almost, if not quite, completely absent from yeast-extract. All the creatin or creatinin which he found in the sample he credited to the meat-extract. If any of it was contributed by the yeast-extract there would be so much less meat-extract and so much more yeast-extract. Xanthin was present in both extracts. He did not think that Liebig's sold any preparation of meat-extract combined with vegetables. Well, celery salt was added to some preparations as a flavour. That applied to Oxo, which was a fluid meat-extract made by Liebig's.

Counsel: Do you know it was Liebig's who objected to the use of the term "Ox-Cup"?—Mr. Hehner: Quite properly so, because it is not ox-cup, it is yeast-cup.

Counsel: It is a fact that Liebig's objected to the use of "Ox-Cup" on the ground that it was too much like "Oxo"?—Mr. Hehner: Yes, sir.

Counsel: And by arrangement between Liebig's and Foster Clark & Co. did not the latter undertake to substitute the name of "Ju-Vis"?—Mr. Hehner: I have heard say so.

Mr. Hehner said he was also told that Ju-vis was one of the trade-names belonging to Liebig's, and that they handed it over to Foster Clark & Co.; but he knew nothing about any arrangement whereby Liebig's paid Foster Clark & Co. a sum of money in consideration of their giving up the name of Ox-Cup.

At this point the summonses were adjourned until March 25.

AERATED-WATER BOTTLES.

IN the Dublin Chancery Division, on March 13, before the Master of the Rolls, his Lordship had on his list an application by Messrs. Bewley & Draper, mineral-water manufacturers, Dublin, to restrain a trader named Dagg, of Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, from selling mineral-waters not of plaintiffs' manufacture in bottles with the name of the firm moulded thereon. The defendant agreed to an injunction, and an order to this effect was, by consent, made a rule of Court. A similar order was made in a case brought by Messrs. Cochrane & Co., of Carlow.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

GROUND GENTIAN-ROOT.

AT the Guildford Petty Sessions on March 9, before Lieutenant-Colonel Tredcroft (Chairman), Colonel Ricardo, C.V.O., Colonel Webster, Colonel Annand, and Messrs. F. A. Wellesley and L. C. W. Phillips, Edward Gane Inge and Joseph Hooper, chemists and druggists, trading in partnership at Haslemere, Surrey, were summoned for selling ground gentian-root certified to contain 20 per cent. of extraneous matter. Mr. Talbot Kyle, County Inspector, prosecuted, and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones (instructed by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby) appeared for the defendants.

Mr. T. Kyle, in opening the case, said that gentian is a drug used by doctors and veterinary surgeons in dyspepsia and as a tonic for horses. If a mixture with 20 per cent. of extraneous matter was given, the result would not be very satisfactory.

Frederick Hampshire proved the purchase on January 22 from Mr. Joseph Hooper of 6 oz. of ground gentian-root, for which he paid 5d.

Mr. Kyle proved division of the sample and read the certificate of the county analyst (Sir Thomas Stevenson) to the effect that the sample contained 80 per cent. of gentian-root and 20 per cent. of extraneous matter, probably olive-stones.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said that there was no case to answer, as the charge was one of selling a drug not of the nature and substance demanded. He submitted that there was no evidence that this powdered gentian-root is used as a drug for human consumption, and it must be either a food or a drug if it is to come within the purview of the Acts. Section 2 of the 1875 Act says that the term "food" "shall include every article used for food or drink by man other than drugs or water," and anyone reading that would have no doubt that the same limitations apply to "drug" as to "food." If the Bench did not agree, he could call medical evidence to show that powdered gentian-root is never sold or used for anything but veterinary purposes. He would not contest the analyst's certificate. The defendants bought the article as powdered gentian, and if they had known it contained any foreign substance they would not have sold it. He was not there to justify adulteration.

The Chairman: I am glad to hear you say that.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, continuing, said that under the Merchandise-marks Acts and the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Acts, proof of absence of guilty knowledge is a good defence, but, in regard to food and drugs the Legislature had adopted an exceptional method because the safety and health of human beings are involved. He asked their Worships to say that there is good reason for not extending the scope of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts to include horse and cattle medicines.

The Magistrates' Clerk (Alderman F. F. Smallpiece):

Your argument is that if this gentian-root is only used for animals it is not a drug?

Mr. Glyn-Jones re-stated his contention, and then called Dr. F. R. Russell, of Guildford, senior honorary surgeon to the Surrey County Hospital, who said that in his twenty-six years' experience he had never prescribed powdered or ground gentian-root for human use. The powder is not in the British Pharmacopœia, by itself or as an ingredient.

The Clerk: What is a drug?

Dr. Russell: I would define it as a medicine used in the treatment of disease.

Mr. Kyle said his point was that this article is a veterinary drug. Why should a horse or other animal be given an adulterated article?

Mr. E. G. Inge said that he had been in the drug-trade for twenty years, nine at Haslemere, and had been very frequently sampled by the inspector, but had never been convicted. He purchased the root from Messrs. Mays & Mackay, of Reading [who were represented in the court], at 4½d. per lb., and had no reason to doubt that it was pure gentian-root. He described the forms of gentian-root in the British Pharmacopœia, and said that he had never dispensed the powdered root for human treatment. Cattle-medicines do not require to be up to so high a standard as those for human use, and he instanced cod-liver and castor oils. He invariably got all medicines for human use with a warranty, but for veterinary drugs he did not get warranties, as he did not think they came within the Act.

Mr. Glyn-Jones said that if their Worships were prepared to find as a fact that powdered gentian-root is used as a veterinary drug, but not for human beings, he need not call further evidence on the point.

After discussion with the Clerk, the Magistrates decided to hear the witnesses.

Mr. Joseph Hooper; Mr. Charles Davis, of 212 Holland Road, Kensington; and Mr. J. H. Mather, of Godalming, then gave evidence to the effect that they had never known the powdered root to be used for human beings. Cross-examined by Mr. Kyle, Mr. Mather said that veterinary substances are often of a different character from the same substances in the B.P., and he had never understood the B.P. to be a standard for veterinary substances. Mr. William Robert Emery, M.R.C.V.S., also gave evidence for the defence.

Mr. Kyle said that his contention was that a veterinary drug is a drug within the meaning of Section 2 of the 1875 Act.

After consultation, the Chairman said: We consider that this article is a drug and comes within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Acts. A penalty of 40s. was imposed, to include the analyst's fee. The Chairman consented to state a case for appeal.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re ALBERT BENN, Dealer in Drugs, 69 Kirkgate, Otley, Yorks.—The liabilities are stated at 239l. 7s. 7d. and the assets estimated to produce 134l. 4s. 8d. The following are creditors: Anglo-American Optical Co., London (12l.); Henry Dacre, Otley (106l.); M. Dight & Sons, Birmingham (17l.); N. Secker, Otley (33l.).

Re ROBERT McCausland, Whitehead, co. Antrim, Druggist. At Belfast Bankruptcy Court on March 11, this case came before Judge Fitzgibbon for the adjourned audit on composition lodged. Mr. McIlidore, who appeared for the bankrupt, read the report of the Registrar, which stated that there was a balance in hand of 126l. 3s. 10d., and the debts amounted to 221l. 15s. 6d.; the offer was 10s. in the pound. His Honour made the usual order of distribution.

Re HEDLEY FRANKLIN MATTHEWS, Chemist's Assistant, 1 Dundas Terrace, Middlesborough, lately in business at 79 Russell Street, Middlesborough.—This debtor was examined at Middlesborough Bankruptcy Court on March 8, the accounts showing unsecured liabilities amounting to 230l. 4s. 8d., and assets valued at 78l. 10s. The causes of failure were given as "bad trade, ill-health, and having to leave the premises where debtor carried on business." Debtor stated that for eight or nine years prior to April 1906 he assisted his mother, who carried on business as a druggist and patent-medicine vendor at 79 Russell Street. Owing to ill-health she transferred the business to him in April 1906. There was no written agreement, but some of the creditors were told verbally of the transfer of the business, and others

were informed by letter. He took over the business as it stood, with all assets and liabilities, the former being 215l. and the latter 140l. 15s. 2d. He continued the business until December last, when the premises were sold, and he received notice to quit. He continued dealing with his mother's creditors, but could not say whether all her liabilities had been paid off. When he discontinued the business he disposed of the stock, fixtures, and fittings for 20l. He had previously, in October 1906, consulted a solicitor with a view to executing a deed of assignment. A circular was sent to the creditors offering a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound in three equal instalments: the offer would have been accepted, but it was withdrawn owing to the notice to quit. He first became aware of his insolvency in August 1906, and had contracted debts since, expecting that he would be able to pay them out of the profits of the business. The Registrar observed that debtor had been unfortunate. His examination had been satisfactory. The hearing was adjourned.

Deeds of Arrangement.

FORD, FRANCIS WILLIAM, 404 Monument Road, Birmingham, and 80 St. Mary's Road, Bearwood, Smethwick, Chemist.—Trustee, J. W. B. Brown, Prudential Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham. Dated, February 27; filed, March 5; liabilities unsecured, 76l. 2s. 2d.; estimated net assets, 93l. The following are creditors: P. Harris & Co., Ltd., Birmingham (26l.); G. Payne, Sparkhill (10l.).

BUCKLEY, JOHN WILLIAM, 73 Shawheath, Stockport, Chemist and Druggist.—Trustee, William Bateman, 26 St. Petersgate, Stockport, accountant. Dated, March 7; filed, March 9. Liabilities unsecured, 543l. 17s. 7d.; estimated net assets, 150l. The creditors include: Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (12l.); John Thompson, Ltd., Liverpool (20l.); J. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester (11l.); Camwal, Ltd., Manchester (11l.); J. Schofield, Mossley (210l.); R. Needham, Stalybridge (55l.); E. Buckley, West Didsbury (52l.); Bleasdales, Ltd., York (14l.); rent, rates, etc. (35l.).

MILNE, JAMES MCKINLAY, High Street, Pewsey, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee, George M. White, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C., C.A. Dated, February 27; filed, March 5. Liabilities unsecured, 519l. 10s. 11d.; estimated net assets, 353l. 9s. 9d. Assignment upon trust, etc., with a view to payment of creditors in full. Debtor to pay trustee 10l. monthly, or more as trustee may direct, commencing March 20, 1907, one cash creditor for 100l. postponing his claim. The creditors include: Davy Hill & Hodgkinson, Ltd. (111l.); Edwards Bros. (21l.); P. Josephs & Sons (60l.); May Roberts & Co. (56l.); F. Schutze & Co. (10l.); J. Sanger & Sons (55l.); and F. Strong (105l.), all of London; also W. R. Harrison, Croydon (32l.).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BAXENDALL, A., and LINDSAY, D. L., medical practitioners, Aldershot.

EMERSON, R. W. J., and SPENCER, J. C., under the style of J. B. Frank & Co., Brixton Hill, London, S.W., chemists and druggists.

HUSKISSON, H. O., and HUSKISSON, P. L., under the style of H. O. Huskisson & Co., Swinton Street, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C., manufacturing chemists.

SIMPSON, T., and COCKBURN, W. L., under the style of Thomas Simpson, Liverpool, veterinary surgeons.

TOTHILL, W., and WILLIAMS, C. H., Montpelier Row, Blackheath, dental surgeons.

New Companies and Company News.

MARIENBAD, KISSENGEN AND NATURAL SPRING PRODUCTS CO., LTD.—Capital 25,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects as indicated by the title. The first directors are E. M. Pick, T. H. Fagge, and W. Deitl. Remuneration of English directors, 200l. per annum and such further sums as the company may decide. Registered office, 7 Borough High Street, S.E.

ALFRED HARPER & SONS, LTD.—Capital 3,000l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To take over the business of a manufacturer of barometers, thermometers, and other scientific instruments and apparatus carried on by A. Harper at 42 Warstone Lane, Birmingham. The first directors are A. Harper, H. Harper, and R. B. Harper. Registered office, 42 Warstone Lane, Birmingham.

SACCHAROSE, LTD.—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the businesses carried on at Victoria Buildings, Bury, and Sion Street, Radcliffe, as the "Saccharose Manufacturing Co." and the "Union Chemical Co.," and to adopt an agreement with G. W. Gillbanks. The first directors are G. W. Gillbanks (managing director) and H. D. Gillbanks. Registered office, Victoria Buildings, Bury.

ESSERY, HOSKINGS & Co., LTD.—Capital 400*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on at 4-5 Morley Street, Plymouth, by W. Essery, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, patent-medicine vendors, manufacturers of medical, surgical, and photographic appliances, etc. The first subscribers are: W. Essery, chemist; C. F. Hoskings, chemist's assistant; Mrs. J. Hoskings; Mrs. M. J. Hoskings; J. R. Sloggett; Mrs. E. Beer; and W. Beer, mariner.

DIXEYS, LTD.—Capital 4,509*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of an optician, etc., carried on by M. H. D. Dixey at 20 and 21 King's Road, Brighton, and by W. E. Dixey at 552 Oxford Street, London, and to carry on the same and the business of oculists, goldsmiths, silversmiths, watch-makers, photographic artists and printers, chemists, druggists, manufacturers of surgical and scientific instruments, etc. The first directors are M. H. D. Dixey, W. E. Dixey, and A. J. Cooper.

GILES CASH CHEMISTS, LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by E. S. Giles at 113 Great Homer Street and 105 Scotland Road, Liverpool, as "Giles Cash Drug Co.," to adopt an agreement with the said vendor, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, dentists, opticians, etc. The first subscribers are: E. S. Giles, drug-company proprietor; Mrs. F. A. Giles; Miss L. E. Holden; E. Crosbie, cashier; J. Simpson, grocer; C. Bateson, bottle-manufacturer; and G. E. Bateson, bottle-manufacturer. Registered office, 113 Great Homer Street, Liverpool.

W. HARRISON & Co., LTD.—Capital 25,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by P. G. W. Typke, W. R. King, and E. S. Moore as "W. Harrison & Co.," and to carry on the business of importers, exporters, and manufacturers of chemicals and drugs, wholesale druggists, drug-grinders, growers of medicinal herbs, dealers in proprietary articles, etc. The first subscribers are: P. G. W. Typke, 16 Mincing Lane, E.C., chemical-manufacturer; W. R. King, 16 Mincing Lane, E.C., chemical-manufacturer; E. S. Moore, 16 Mincing Lane, E.C., colour-merchant; Mrs. B. Moore; W. W. King, 16 Mincing Lane, E.C., chemical-manufacturer; E. C. Roe, clerk; and E. J. Stannard, solicitor. The first directors are P. G. W. Typke, W. R. King, E. S. Moore, and W. W. King. The first three named may retain office as governing directors while holding between them more than half the issued capital, and shall receive 400*l.*, 400*l.*, and 500*l.* per annum respectively as remuneration. Remuneration of other directors as fixed by the governing directors, or in default 100*l.* per annum. Qualification after termination of original management, 500*l.*

ANGLO-SICILIAN SULPHUR Co., LTD.—The directors have declared an interim dividend on the preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD.—The report for 1906 states that the profit-and-loss account (including 7,364*l.* balance from last account), after providing for all expenses and for a reserve of 3,000*l.* against possible bad debts, shows a balance of 45,321*l.* The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 7*s.* per ordinary share, making 11 per cent. for the year, writing off 8,000*l.*, and carrying forward 7,001*l.*

INTERNATIONAL SPONGE-IMPORTERS, LTD.—The report of the directors just issued states that the net profit for the year ended December 31, 1906, was 19,312*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The balance from last account (738*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*) made a total of 20,051*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* available for distribution. This sum is appropriated as follows: Amount of preference-share dividend for the year, 7,500*l.*; interim dividend of 3 per cent. paid on ordinary shares in July last, 5,007*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.*; a like amount for proposed further dividend; general reserve, 1,165*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; income-tax reserve, 153*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*; balance forward, 1,217*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.—The report of the directors and balance-sheet for the year ended December 31, 1906, states that the profit for the year, after writing off bad debts, making allowance for those considered doubtful, and adding balance from 1905 (71*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.*), is 3,535*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* Out of this has been paid interest on debentures and interim dividend on the preference shares (1,354*l.* 19*s.*), leaving an available balance of 2,180*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, which the directors recommend should be applied to providing for six months' dividend on 5-per-cent. preference shares to December 31 last (652*l.* 1*s.*), one year's dividend at 5 per cent. per annum on ordinary shares (958*l.* 11*s.*), writing 293*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* off capital expenditure, 10*l.* off investments, carrying 100*l.* to bad debts reserve, and carrying forward 166*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

The Week's Poisonings.

NINETEEN fatalities by poisoning is the record for the week. Of that number only three are returned as misadventures, but several were undecided. Among the scheduled poisons opium leads the way with five deaths. An accidental overdose of the tincture was taken by William Couch (66), a tailor's traveller, at Oxford; and by Charles Gyde (57), of Harringay. Two undecided cases of laudanum-poisoning occurred at Glasgow, the victims being Thomas Shaw Macfarlane (52), a well-known coal-merchant, and Andrew Looney (54), a labourer. Clara Mary Webb (45), a Birmingham widow, died from opium-poisoning after taking a doctor's draught for insomnia. The doctor said the draught "was a medium one," and contained morphine in ordinary dose. The narcotic effect of chlorodyne in overdose, following upon an alcoholic debauch, caused the death of Joseph Edward Gifford (41), a Battersea labourer. Potassium sulphocyanide in milk was taken by Alice Goulbourn (25), a Huddersfield woman; while John Frederick Skidmore (33), of Berkswell, poisoned himself with potassium cyanide. Richard Tooker Mortimer (17), a City clerk with "theatrical matters on the brain," poisoned himself with prussic acid because the vicar who had control of a hall at Chiswick refused to allow a play of his to be produced. Carbolic acid was taken by a Cardiff barber's boy, named Wiltshire (15), who had quarrelled with his mother; and by Matthew Clarke, a farm labourer at Newton, near Abbots Bromley. William Albert Langridge (34), a Holloway house-decorator, had acquired the chloroform-habit, and took an overdose last week from which he did not recover. Four deaths were caused by the unscheduled poisons hydrochloric acid (3) and salt of lemon. The spirit of salt was taken with suicidal purpose by Frederick James Watkins (32), a Hammersmith labourer, and by Annie Mertons (26), a married woman at Southwark (who was worried because she could not pay her "tallyman"); and in mistake for beer by Antoni Saytori, of Poplar, an asphalt-worker. A laundress, named Hannah Day (64), committed suicide at Merrow by drinking a solution of salt of lemon. Three deaths have occurred as a result of taking poisons, the exact character of which have not been identified. In this category is Charles Wishart, veterinary surgeon for the county of Sutherland, who poisoned himself at Golspie. An elderly man was found at St. Paul's Station, Blackfriars, suffering from the effects of poison. He was taken to a hospital, where he died. The Rev. Paul Nathalie Pascal, French master at Reading Collegiate School, died from an overdose of some drug, probably cocaine.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

EMERSON'S DRUG-STORES are about to be opened at 191 Queen's Road, Peckham, S.E.

DR. WILLIAM BOWEN, formerly of Bombay, is opening a pharmacy at Mombasa, British East Africa.

WILSON'S PHARMACY-STORES have been opened at 4 Alexander Pavement, Middle Lane, Hornsey, N.

MR. A. G. COPE, pharmaceutical chemist, has opened a pharmacy at High Street, Tunstall (Staffs.).

MR. C. METCALFE SNOW, chemist and druggist, is shortly removing from 2 Hope Street, to 19 Belle Vue Street, Filey.

MR. T. J. RICE, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. J. T. Cattell, chemist and druggist, at Knowle, Birmingham.

MR. R. F. O'DONOGHUE has purchased the business formerly carried on by Mr. A. H. Jenkins, chemist and druggist, at 347 Green Lanes, Finsbury Park, N.

THE stock-in-trade of a chemist and druggist, with fixtures and fittings of a shop formerly belonging to Mr. J. R. Armitstead, late of 34 Lowerhead Row, Leeds, have been sold by public auction.

Births.

GOODALL.—At 108 High Street, Oxford, on March 11, the wife of Horatio C. Goodall, chemist and druggist, of a son.

MOYLAN-JONES.—On March 10, the wife of W. Moylan-Jones, Principal of the Birmingham and Midland College of Pharmacy, of a daughter.

Marriages.

DUNSTAN-PATTERSON.—At All Saints' Church, Grimsby, on February 28, by the Rev. A. W. Ballachee, M.A., Sydney Dunstan, F.C.S., Chief Dispenser to the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, to Caroline Beatrice, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Chapman, of Grimsby, and widow of Alderman Douglas J. Patterson, J.P., pharmaceutical chemist, of Mansfield.

RAINE-ROBINSON.—At the Blackburn Road Wesleyan Church, Darwen, on March 12, by the Rev. Bramwell Brown, Frank Harold Raine, chemist and druggist (of Raine Bros., chemists, Darwen and Blackburn), to Mildred, only daughter of the late Mr. A. W. Robinson.

Deaths.

ASPINALL.—At 74 Bridge Street, Newport, Men., on March 8, Mr. Hortensius Aspinall, chemist and druggist, aged forty-two.

COGHLAN.—At the Medical Hall, Ennis, last week, Mr. Patrick Coghlan, L.P.S.I., aged forty years.

DICKINSON.—At Workington, on March 7, Mr. Edmondson Dickinson, chemist and druggist, aged twenty-four. Mr. Dickinson, who only a month ago entered into possession of the business at Pow Street which he purchased from the executors of the late Mr. James Thompson, succumbed to an acute attack of pneumonia. He was born at Blake Beck, Troutbeck, near Penrith, and was apprenticed with Mr. T. W. Townley, pharmaceutical chemist, Keswick, afterwards gaining experience at Bournemouth, at Cambridge, and at Ambleside. At the funeral on March 9 the Workington Chemists' and Druggists' Association was represented by Mr. J. R. Mason and Mr. W. Taylor.

DODDS.—At 27 Royal Park Terrace, Edinburgh, on March 12, Frances Wilson Halliburton, widow of Nicholas Dodds, chemist and druggist, late of Coldstream.

HANBURY.—At his residence, La Mortola, Ventimiglia, Italy, on March 9, Sir Thomas Hanbury, K.C.V.O., F.L.S.,

aged seventy-four. Sir Thomas had an attack of influenza a month ago, and pneumonia supervened. He got over the febrile stage, but was much troubled with bronchitis and asthma, and, his strength failing, he succumbed on Saturday. Sir Thomas Hanbury was the third son of the late Mr. Daniel Bell Hanbury, Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society from 1852 to 1867, and was born at Clapham on June 21, 1832. He was educated at Dr. Thomas Vismar's school at Croydon, as well as by a tutor, and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to W. J. Thompson & Sons, tea-brokers, Mincing Lane, E.C., where he remained until he attained his



majority, acquiring during the period such a knowledge of business affairs that in 1853 he was one of four young men who joined in partnership to found a mercantile house in Shanghai, under the trading name Hanbury & Co. The other three were his cousin, the late Thomas Christy, and William Crampton and Charles Pullan. This residence in China was of great service to botany and pharmacognosy, for Sir Thomas was an ardent lover of botany, and was keenly interested in his brother Daniel's researches, so that he was able to assist him by getting for him authentic material, with the results, in regard to "Chinese Materia Medica," familiar to all readers of "Science Papers." In every respect Sir Thomas's residence in China was a success: he prospered in business; he did good work for Shanghai as a member of the Municipal Council, especially in regard to the Public Gardens and the Bund, and won the esteem and confidence of Chinese merchants so highly that race-distinction may be said to have broken down in his relations with them. From that time he was a consistent advocate of anti-opium regulations, and he was also a member of the Peace Society. He had married in 1868 Katherine Aldam, the eldest daughter of Thomas Pease, Westbury-on-Trim, and they spent two years together in Shanghai, their eldest son being born there, but in 1872 they returned to Europe. It so happened that in 1872 the two brothers, Daniel and Thomas, were having a holiday together in the South of France, and while at Mentone they walked over the Italian frontier to La Mortola, with its ruined Palazzo Orengo, and were so charmed with it and its botanical and horticultural possibilities that Thomas bought the house and adjacent ground two months later. The project he and Daniel had of experimentally cultivating medicinal plants there was never realised, according to the first intention, Daniel Hanbury being otherwise occupied up to his too early death on March 24, 1875, but the Gardens of La Mortola, under Sir Thomas Hanbury's care, have become one of the wonders of the modern world. Returning to Europe in 1872 with his wife and child, La Mortola was made their home in the winter months, the summer being spent generally at Ashburton House, Addiscombe, near Croydon, which was rented from Lady Ashburton. The gardens of La Mortola are not only picturesque but are famed for the luxuriance of their tropical plants and rarities. A description of the gardens was printed in the *C. & D.* of January 27, 1906. The gardens are thrown open two days a week, and as many as 400 to 500 people would visit them in an afternoon. Sir Thomas took a deep interest in the people around La Mortola, and built two schools in the neighbourhood and paid the salaries of the mistresses until a compulsory system of education was introduced into Italy. He founded the Hanbury Botanical Institute at Genoa, and the Museum Præhistoricum, near Mentone. His services to education were recognised by the Crown, several honours having been conferred upon him, beginning with the title Cavaliere in 1885 and culminating with the Gold Medal as benefactor of public instruction awarded to him in 1892. The late Queen Victoria paid two visits to La Mortola in 1882, and in March 1898 our present King, accompanied by the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, also visited the gardens and lunched with the family. His many services to Italy and his distinguished career in foreign lands were recognised in 1901, when King Edward created Mr. Hanbury a Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order. Sir Thomas's interest in horticulture was not confined to Italy. He was an active member of the Royal Horticultural Society, and in 1903 bought a garden at Wisley, Surrey, sixty acres in extent, which he presented to the Society for experimental purposes. He also did many services to the Pharmaceutical Society, which were recognised in 1902 by his election as an honorary member of the Society. He had been accustomed to give to the principal prizeman of the Society annually a copy of "Pharmacographia" and one of "Science Papers," in memory of his brother, Daniel Hanbury. Sir Thomas also presented to the Society Daniel Hanbury's valuable collection of rare ancient and modern materia medica, as well as his herbarium and library. The burial took place in the private cemetery at La Mortola.

HILL.—At Malwa, Babbacombe, Torquay, on March 11, Fanny, wife of Mr. Arthur Bowdler Hill, pharmaceutical chemist (formerly of Davy Hill & Son), aged seventy-one.

HOWEY.—At Liverpool, recently, Mr. Richard Howey, assistant-manager to Ayton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., wholesale chemists and druggists' sundriesmen, Liverpool. Mr. Howey had been with the house for twenty-seven years.

JESSOP.—At Ivy Cottage, Swires Road, Halifax, on March 6, Mr. Jonathan Jessop, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-nine. Mr. Jessop carried on business for many years in the Corn Market, Halifax. He was a member of the Town Council for eight years, and he was also at one time Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and an Overseer of the Poor. In Freemasonry he was a Past Master and Secretary of the St. James's Lodge, and held Provincial honours. Mr. Jessop retired many years ago, and during his retirement from business he proved a useful public man in several municipal and philanthropic capacities. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter. The funeral took place on March 11 and was largely attended. Among numerous public bodies which sent representatives was the Halifax Chemists' Association. Mr. W. E. Smithies (President), Mr. W. S. Thompson, and others attended, and the Association sent a beautiful wreath.

LANDER.—At Canterbury, on March 5, Hannah, wife of Mr. Arthur Lander, pharmaceutical chemist, of Lander & Smith, chemists, Canterbury. On February 28, Winnifred May, infant daughter of Mr. A. Lander. On March 1, at St. Keyne, Cornwall, Mr. Nicholas Simon Lander, father of Mr. Arthur Lander. This triple affliction to Mr. Lander will be learned with deep regret by his many friends in the drug-trade.

LEECH.—At 85 Ayres Road, Old Trafford, Manchester, on March 7, Mr. Robert Leech, chemist and druggist, late of Hulme, aged sixty-four.

PARKINSON.—At 53 Larkhall Rise, Clapham Common, S.W., on February 27, after a few days' illness, Mr. Charles Parkinson, chemist and druggist, formerly of Kirkham and of Blackpool.

STOCKDALE.—At Blundellsands, Liverpool, on March 5, Mr. Richard Stockdale, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-nine.

The Public Spirit.

THE following have been elected to public bodies :

Mr. J. P. Holmes, chemist, to the Smethwick Town Council.

Mr. John Albert Rowcroft, to the Burham (Rochester) Parish Council.

Mr. T. P. Pechey, chemist and druggist, to Maldon Rural District Council.

Mr. J. M. Young, chemist, and druggist, Theale, to the local Parish Council.

Mr. Albert Pollard, chemist and druggist, to the Wingham (Dover) Parish Council.

Mr. H. P. Turner, chemist and druggist, to the Lydney (Glos.) Parish Council.

Mr. C. J. Gostling, chemist, Stowmarket, re-elected to West Suffolk County Council.

Mr. Herbert Samuel Adams, chemist and druggist, Pangbourne, to the local Parish Council.

Mr. John Horsley, chemist and druggist, re-elected to the Hartlepool Board of Guardians.

Mr. Walter Crees Austen, chemist and druggist, to the Southampton Board of Guardians.

Mr. Robert Ingham, chemical-manufacturer, Huncoat, to the Burnley Board of Guardians.

Mr. Robert Huggins, chemist and druggist, re-elected to the Wainfleet (Lincs) Parish Council.

Mr. John Exley, pharmaceutical chemist, re-elected to the Burley-in-Wharfedale Urban Council.

Mr. Wm. Oldershaw, chemist and druggist, Basford, to the Nottingham Board of Guardians.

Mr. George Arthur Brown, chemist and druggist, Willington, to the Durham County Council.

Mr. Alfred William Brooker, chemist and druggist, Twyford, Berks, to the local Parish Council.

Mr. James Stewart Soutter, chemist and druggist, Sulcoates, to the local Board of Guardians.

Mr. Herbert Frank Cook, chemist and druggist, New Chesterton, re-elected to the Cambridge County Council.

Mr. James Butler, chemist and druggist, Great Bridge, Staffs, re-elected to the West Bromwich Board of Guardians.

Mr. Maurice Smith, Ph.C., F.S.M.C., as one of the Rural District Councillors and Guardians for the Foreign of Kidderminster.

Mr. Robert Knowles, chemist and druggist, Morecambe, re-elected unopposed a representative for Morecambe on the Lancaster Board of Guardians.

Mr. Daniel Yates, chemist and druggist, of "Sunny Bank," Oswaldtwistle, is one of four candidates nominated for three seats to represent the Oswaldtwistle district on the Blackburn Board of Guardians.

In the Yorkshire constituencies the following persons connected with the drug-trade are candidates for the office of Guardian : Messrs. F. Pilkington Sargeant, pharmaceutical chemist, Leeds; T. B. Wilson, chemical-manufacturer, North Bierley; W. Moorhouse, chemist and druggist, Wakefield; J. Brown, manufacturing chemist, Dewsbury.

Personalities.

Mr. H. H. ROBINS, Ph.C., F.C.S., of Messrs. Chas. Southwell & Co., delivered a lecture on fruit-jams at the Borough Polytechnic last week.

Mr. JOHN SHAW, M.D. (Lond.), author of a popular book which we recently reviewed, has requested the General Medical Council to erase his name from the Medical Register, but the Executive Committee has refused to accede to his request.

DR. ALLAN H. STILL, who was travelling in the West Indies at the time of the earthquake, has sent a letter to his friend Mr. E. J. Reid, Dunedin House, E.C., in regard to it, and Mr. Reid has been good enough to send us a copy. We have already published all the facts except the following :

At the time of the earthquake the U.S. torpedo-destroyer *Whipple* was 106 miles away, near the U.S. battleship *Maine*, which intercepted a message from Havanna to Key West wireless, intended for Washington, and was immediately filled with surgical supplies, including 100 gals. of chloroform, and, by orders from Washington, was sent to Kingston. Including the time to obtain orders from Washington, the loading of supplies, and getting under way, the *Whipple* was unloading her surgical supplies at Kingston within four-and-a-half hours after the earthquake occurred. Of course these articles were insufficient, and when Admiral Davis arrived a day later everything he had, including 600 tents, chloroform, surgeons, antiseptics, etc., was urgently needed.

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.) will be esteemed.

58/23. What are antidiphtheritic pastils?

59/52. What is capuchin-powder, or where obtainable?

62/31. Address of makers of Grout's patent warmers for infants' and invalids' food.

64/35. Maker or agent of "Recovered," a product in cakes of sulphur colour, used in bleaching wool.

61/6. What is Varges, used for veterinary purposes? Information is also desired about the Ray galvanic-electric heel-plates.

61/57. What firm packs Epsom salts in straw-coloured outer boxes, labels printed in blue ink, and address "London"?

Trade Notes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC POSTERS.—Messrs. James Townsend & Sons, label-printers, Exeter, have prepared an effective coloured poster for the use of photographic chemists, to which they refer in our advertisement-pages. We have seen one of the posters, and can vouch for its attractiveness. The size of the poster is $34\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $21\frac{1}{4}$ in.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The Capsuloid Co., Ltd., 47 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C., announce in our advertisement-pages that in accordance with an agreement with Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. they will no longer sell any remedy under the name of tablones. The remedy hitherto known as tablones has been re-named Cicfa, and labels will be supplied for the purpose of re-labelling any packages which chemists may have in stock.

DIGESTIVES.—Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Ltd., of 95 Farringdon Street, London, E.C., send us a sample of "Doctors' Digestive Cocoa," an article which has secured favourable commendation from members of the medical profession. It is put up in packets wrapped with tinfoil, which retail at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. each (costing the retailer 2s. 9d. per doz.), and in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. tins, selling at 6d. (cost $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.). Both packets and tins are put up in 2-doz. boxes, and a few free samples are enclosed in each box. This cocoa is specially suited for handling by chemists, the price is not cut, and it shows a good profit. Messrs. Barclay are likewise the agents for a variety of China teas, packed in $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. and 1-lb. decorated boxes, for which many chemists will find an easy sale.

THERMASEP CLINICAL-CASE.—The firm of W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, London, W., have introduced a novelty in cases for clinical thermometers with the idea of



keeping the instrument in an aseptic condition. The illustration shows the feature of the case, which is that a pledget of wool saturated with paraform (trioxymethylene) is placed at one end, and the vapour of the antiseptic diffused throughout the case, a small grating being arranged for that purpose. The Thermasep case is similar in appearance to an ordinary case, and costs 1s.

FLYSAC is the name of a new fly-catcher which Messrs. Kay Bros., Ltd., Stockport, have placed on the market. It differs from the Vampire spiral fly-catcher, which the company still make, in that the sticky-substance is distributed on a $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. tape. The illustration shows the kind of package used for flysac. The paper-tape is double, and pulls out of the corner when it is desired to use the fly-catcher. The package is quite cleanly and so well sealed that there is no leakage of sticky-substance, and the air cannot act on the gum to cause deterioration. We find, on pulling out the tape as directed, that it becomes evenly coated on both sides with gum, and we have no doubt that it will be attractive to flies—it is such a striking and ingenious novelty.



ANÆSTIFORM.—Messrs. Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd., 179 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., submit one of their new products—an aseptule of anæstiform. An aseptule is a closed glass tube of such a form that the end part is readily grasped and broken off when it is desired to utilise the contents. Anæstiform is a solution of cocaine hydrochloride, renaglandin, and witch-hazel distillate in serum albumen containing sodium sulphate and ammonium sulphate. It is used as a local anæsthetic by hypodermic injection, and the method of packing ensures that a sterile solution is at all times available. Dr. Lloyd Smith and Mr. Taylor

Hughes, of Manchester, have brought the solution to its present state of perfection, and have satisfied themselves of the utility of the solution in operations of considerable importance. We suggest that the aseptules be more definitely labelled, as a surgeon should be able to see the quantity of the active ingredients at a glance, instead of having to refer probably to some accompanying literature.

GRIFFIN'S NEW PREMISES in Kingsway were opened to a press and private view on March 13, and a large number of technical and lay visitors were conducted through the various departments of this exceedingly interesting establishment. The premises were fully described by Our Town Traveller in one of his recent peripatetic adventures (*C. & D.*, January 26, p. 167). The wonderful Colton pharmaceutical machines were working, and there were, besides, demonstrations of the x-rays, the musical arc, the Harcourt chloroform-inhaler (by means of which the percentage mixture of chloroform and air is absolutely controlled), laboratory-vessels and apparatus of fused silica, and of the Rawlins' oil-pigment photographic-process, which was recently described in the *C. & D.* (January 26, p. 165). The "Gramme" orchestra gave musical selections during the day.

Recent Wills.

ALDERMAN THOMAS WARD CLARKE, chemist, Hereford, who died on December 13, 1906, left estate valued at 8,193l. 7s. gross, of which the net personality has been sworn at 3,097l. 18s. 1d. Probate of his will, dated July 20 last, has been granted to his sons, Mr. Thomas Ward Clarke and Mr. Henry Harold Clarke, chemists, both of 3 Hightown, Hereford, to whom he left his business, they paying 700l. to his son Jack on attaining majority.

MR. WALTER BRAY, 4 Church Street, Widnes, Lancs, herbalist, "a man of good character, better known as the 'old herbalist,' who, with but a poor education in youth, mastered several languages, and devoted himself to the sciences of phrenology, theology, and botany, and was well versed in politics," and who died on January 6 last, aged seventy years, left estate valued at 319l. 2s. 6d.

New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Crinon, C. *Revue des Médicaments Nouveaux et de quelques Médications Nouvelles.* 14th edition. $6\frac{1}{4} \times 4$. Pp. 438. 4f. (Rueff, 6 and 8 rue du Louvre, Paris). [This is the 1907 edition of M. Crinon's annual. It has been brought up to date by the insertion of such new remedies as have come to the fore in the past year. Among the additions we notice arhovine, benzosaline, iodacetone, mergal, neoside, omorol, proponal, protosal, satidine, sophol, and vespyrine. There is given in a concise form all that is known of the various medicaments mentioned, making the book a most convenient one for reference in the pharmacy.]

Mann, M. D. *A Manual of Prescription-writing.* 6th edit. 12mo. 4s. net. (Putnam.)

McIntosh, J. G. *Industrial Alcohol: The Production and Use of Alcohol for Industrial Purposes and for Use as an Illuminant and as a Source of Motive-power.* $8\frac{3}{8} \times 5\frac{3}{8}$. Pp. 252. 7s. 6d. net. (Scott & Greenwood.) [The chapters deal with (1) alcohol and its properties, (2) continuous fermentation, (3) alcohol from beets, (4) alcohol from grain, (5) alcohol from potatoes, (6) alcohol from wine, (7) alcohol from sugar, (8) distillation and rectification, (9) alcohol-derivatives, (10) uses of alcohol in manufactures, (11) uses of alcohol for lighting and heating.]

Sexton, A. H. *Elementary Text-Book of Metallurgy.* 4th edit. 8×5 . Pp. 280. 6s. (Griffin.)

Smith, J. W. *The Law of Banker and Customer.* $7\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. 197. 2s. 6d. net. (E. Wilson, 54 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.). [A good statement of the relation of bankers and customers, with a concise exposition of the law of the subject.]

Walsh, David. *The Röntgen Rays in Medical Work.* 4th edit. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 452. 15s. net. (Baillière.)

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

The Pharmaceutical Famine

which threatens this country is apparently as severe across the Channel. In the recent discussion on the specialité-tax in the French Chamber, M. Cazeneuve, a pharmacien deputy, pleading for consideration for his long-suffering clients, stated that the business was so poor that young men would not come into it. At the Paris School of Pharmacy there are now, he said, about 300 students; thirty years ago the normal number was 600. At Lyons, where the entries formerly averaged ninety a year, they are now under thirty; and the schools at Nancy and Montpellier are perishing with only ten to fifteen entries annually in each.

The Late Mrs. Ince

had undoubtedly won for herself an esteem amounting to affection in the pharmaceutical circles where she was known. For she had a particularly bright and happy personality, and her happiness consisted, I should think, almost entirely in contributing to the happiness of all with whom she came into contact—above all, those of her own household, but, not less markedly, those even whom she only met casually. She knew a great many people of all sorts and conditions, and she talked of her acquaintances freely enough, but I never heard her say an unkind word of any one of them, nor even make the most remotely sarcastic remark about anyone. Apparently it was simply impossible for her to form a harsh judgment about any person's conduct. All the same, she was a very clever lady; her conversation was always sparkling, and her comments were singularly keen. She belonged to a clever family. Her father was a distinguished French Protestant pastor, and on her mother's side she was descended from one of John Wesley's trusted lieutenants. One brother rose to eminence in the Civil Service of this country, and retired a few years ago with a knighthood. Another brother (Frank Marzials) charmed thousands of drawing-rooms with his refined lyrics. "Twickenham Ferry" is not yet forgotten by pianists. Mrs. Ince was as familiar with French as with English, and was well acquainted with the literatures of both nations. We could all wish that our sympathy could solace in some little degree the home which depended so largely on her unvarying helpfulness and cheerfulness.

The Remarkable Vitality

of the firms commonly known among us as the Patent-medicine Houses is once more brought into evidence by the short but interesting sketch of their honoured *doyen*, the late Mr. William Edwards, given last week. The business of which he was for so many years the chief was by no means in its first youth when he was literally born in it in 1805; and what is particularly notable is that there are at least three other firms in just the same line in London, all of whom have similarly paid their way during three centuries. Moreover, it is worth remembering in this connection that there are not a dozen houses in the whole of the United Kingdom who can be regarded as of just this character; that is, dealers in proprietary medicines primarily. There are no exactly corresponding businesses in other countries. There were two or three such firms in New York twenty years ago, but they have been absorbed by wholesale druggists, and the wholesale drug-firms of France likewise make an *annexe* of the specialities, which are very numerous. It will be remarked, too, that the old English firms of the kind now under review all have one or two old proprietaries of their own, and in some cases, apparently, the general business grew up round the firm's

own proprietary. There does not appear to be any tendency in the same direction now; that is, makers of a popular proprietary do not drift into a general agency business; on the other hand, the old patent-medicine houses are gradually approximating to the druggists' sundries business, and probably in the course of this century the long-existing distinction between them will have disappeared.

Journalistic Jealousies

are out of fashion. More than that, they are ineffective; and, worst of all, they are ridiculous. This is not saying that there is no envy or rancour in Fleet Street; no coveting a neighbour's advertisements; no rejoicing over a rival's discomfiture. These all occur, but mere vulgar abuse of each other, such as was vigorous enough in the English Press of a hundred years ago, would now be regarded as bad form. The art of damaging competitors has made considerable progress since the "Eatanswill Gazette" and the "Eatanswill Independent" were published, and can no longer be left to the apprentice. The authors of pretentious paragraphs which attribute lying and treachery to other exponents of pharmaceutical politics must be curiously unable to appreciate the mental attitude of those whom they seek to influence. Readers are mostly critical nowadays, and are not liable to be carried off their feet by either abuse or sycophancy; and this journal has too long a record of good service for the trade behind it to be injured by spiteful insinuations.

"About that Cwt. Symbol,"

said a Mincing Lanian to me, and I supposed he was going to explain the figure which was reproduced in last week's notes. No such luck. It was another price-list puzzle he had to propound. "Who first introduced the abbreviation of Xtals for crystals?" he asked. I confess I had never thought of it before, but, after considering it, I think I will not follow the practice any more. We know what the X stands for in Xmas and Xn, and it approaches the irreverent to use it similarly in other connections. It is misplaced, too, etymologically when employed to represent the first syllable of "crystal," for the Greek original of the term began with a "k," not with a "ch" (χ).

The Organising Secretary

whose potential services are anticipated with so much unction by Mr. Lord Gifford, who is at least entitled to the credit of the invention of his title, would be a cheap lot at the 250*l.* a year at which his author prices him if he should even approximately fulfil the functions assigned to him. Mr. Gifford is not noted for the definiteness of his ideas, but I gather that his O.S. is to combine the gifts of a pharmaceutical Carnot in the organisation of battalions and victories out of unpromising material, and in apparently hopeless conditions, with the usefulness of a genie bringing the necessary aid whenever and wherever a perplexed member may rub his lamp, or touch a button, or send a postcard calling for him. These endowments are to be supplemented by the talents of a commercial traveller who with about a hundred clear days on the road is expected to open five hundred new accounts. This is picturesque but vague. If, however, Mr. Gifford's canvas is indistinct, it is balanced by a verbal particularity which is almost painfully acute. He proposed that his marvellous being should be created forthwith. Mr. News-holme suggested that a committee should first "consider the desirability" of evolving him. Mr. Gifford was willing to agree to this amendment if the word "advisability" were substituted for "desirability." I cannot realise what the subtle distinction between these terms may be. I wonder if Mr. Gifford can?

DISINFECTANTS.

The "Sanitas" Co., Lim.,

Exclusive Manufacturers of the famous Non-poisonous

"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS.

Also Make and Deal in
 "Bactox," "Creocide," "Okol," "Soldis," "Pinca,"
 "Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"
 "Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators,"
 "Formic Lamps,"
 "Formic Fumigators," "Formic Aldehyde"
 (40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder),
 Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed Killer,
 "Sulphume," and "Burnet's Smoke Tests,"
 Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,
 Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,
 Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash.
 "Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LONDON, E.

G. S. MUMFORD, FARRINGTON RD., LONDON, E.C.

No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	19/ cwt.	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/ cwt.
No. 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	18/ cwt.	No. 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIPITATED CHALK	25/ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED (TEA)	18/ cwt.	EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S. Purified, Clean, and Dry	9/ cwt.
No. 1 Finest Pure FULLER'S EARTH (Light Colour)	15/ cwt.	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/ cwt.
Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	7 & 10 lb.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ cwt.
Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10 lb.	Finest ARROWROOT	1/ lb.

2½ per cent. Discount if Cash with Order.
 * CARRIAGE PAID to Railway Stations within 200 miles of London (or allowance made for distances beyond) on a total weight of 112 lbs. and upwards of above articles. Smaller parcels delivered free on rail London at above prices.

MUNN'S

Genuine

COD LIVER OIL.

New Season's make. Finest Quality.

Lowest price on application to

W. A. MUNN,

St. John's, Newfoundland.

RANKIN'S OINTMENT.

P.A.T.A., 3d., 6d., and 1s.

The Chemists' Ointment.

The only Effective Ointment.

The Ointment with 30 years' reputation.

IS A PART 2 POISON.

And may NOT be sold by unqualified dealers.

Best terms and advertising matter from

RANKIN & CO., PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

KILMARNOCK, N.B.



NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.,
 6 & 8 EASTCHEAP. E.C.

"Eureka"
 Saleable Lines. Good Profit. Attractive Advertising. Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., Lincoln.

Weed Killer.
 Fumigants.
 Insecticides.
 Summer Shade.
 Bordeaux Mixture,
 Lawn Sand, &c.

£10-0-0 is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person substituting imitations for
Fletcher's Hydrobromates
 Fletcher, Fletcher & Co., London & Sydney.

Editorial Comments.

In View of Easter.

THE automatic carrying over from week to week of the two Pharmacy Bills is not an inspiring proceeding. There is now but the slightest chance of either of them being read a second time before the Easter adjournment. As the Government Bill is not blocked, it stands a better chance than the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill; indeed, the position of the latter is not a bit better to-day than it was any time last Session. The probability that the principles of the Bill will be considered by the Select Committee which Mr. Samuel is to move for, is the only more favourable circumstance this year. We again desire to impress upon registered chemists that they have nothing to gain by the Government measure as it stands. This view is fully recognised by our leaders, official and Parliamentary, and was put forward by Mr. Idris with striking force at a dinner on Tuesday evening. Since chemists have nothing to gain by the Government Bill, it follows that a compulsory curriculum and qualified branch managers are not a sufficient set-off to abrogation of the fundamental principle of the 1868 Act, proposed to be sacrificed as regards agricultural and horticultural poisons. The question is, Do they in themselves reveal a gain to retail chemists? Are there half-a-dozen chemists in Great Britain who would sacrifice the principle of the qualification of the vendor of poisons for the sake of a compulsory curriculum to be imposed upon the individuals who would be thus deprived in part of the need for qualification? Why, it is like taking away a horse's nose-bag, then muzzling the animal to prevent it feeding! By the irony of fate the curriculum and branch-shop clauses originated with the Pharmaceutical

Council in Bloomsbury as proposals desired by chemists, but it was never anticipated that the Government would take this so literally as it has done this Session. Considering that in every respect the Government Bill is prejudicial to registered chemists, it is desirable that it should not be advanced to the Select Committee stage without such discussion on the second reading as will show the Government and members generally that the Bill is not a well-considered measure, but a lop-sided affair almost too imperfect to refer to a Select Committee. If the latter stage is, nevertheless, reached, we trust there will be the strongest possible representation of the chemist's interests. There should be no repetition of the comparative failure that was exhibited before the Poisons Committee. Evidence should be most carefully prepared, and all possible contingencies anticipated before the witnesses are called to Westminster. We understand that the Council of the Irish Society is working on these lines.

The "Lancet" of March 9 devoted its first editorial to legislation with regard to pharmacy, the article concluding thus:

It is important to notice also that both the Government and the Pharmaceutical Society desire to give to the public in the matter of the dispensing of medical prescriptions protection similar to that now enjoyed with regard to the sale of poisons. In the Government Bill this intention is not so clearly expressed as could be desired. At the same time the rights of medical practitioners to dispense prescriptions and to sell poisons are expressly reserved in the measure propounded by the Pharmaceutical Society. The Select Committee's task will be difficult, for the reason that the public interest clashes with the vested interests of the many drug-companies which have come into existence since 1868, when the defects of the Pharmacy Act of 1868 were first made evident. The safety of the public will clearly be endangered if persons who have failed to satisfy the pharmaceutical examiners are to be allowed, as in the past, to evade the law, both as regards practice and "title," by the simple expedient of forming a limited company. But in view of the reluctance of Parliament to interfere with existing interests, however improper their foundation, it is evident that the Pharmaceutical Society will have a hard struggle to go through before full justice can be secured for its licentiates.

Our contemporary's reference to the Government Bill covering the dispensing of medical prescriptions is an error, there being no mention of the matter in it. We quote from the article chiefly to show that this important medical journal supports the principle of the qualified vendor, and the reservation of the "title" to individuals who acquire it according to the law of 1868. These are not of equal importance, but there is a tendency in our own ranks to regard the title as all-important and the qualified-vendor principle as of no importance, whereas the reverse is nearer the truth, and more necessary for the solidarity of the trading interests of chemists and druggists.

Messina Oils.

ONE of the most interesting features in the essential-oil market recently has been the rapid advance in the price of lemon oil in Messina. Whether the advance is due to a genuine crop-shortage or to speculation is in doubt. The reports received from Sicily are extremely conflicting, so that it may be as well to give both sides of the matter. Early in February statements were circulated to the effect that the crop of lemon oil was 350,000 lb. less than that of 1906. The market rapidly advanced in Messina up to 6s., and 6s. 6d. per lb. f.o.b. has been quoted this week for large quantities of the finest brands. These prices are due to speculation and the concentration of stocks. On the other hand, several dealers assert that the extreme prices are quite unwarranted by the statistical position. Indeed, we have received information from two trustworthy sources that the final output of the lemon-crop promises to be much

larger than last season. On account of the prolonged rainy and tempestuous weather, cropping has been delayed, and only one-third of the whole production has been harvested as yet. This has naturally prevented sizeable quantities of oil coming on the market, as is usual at this period. Consequently, it is said, higher values are not due to scarcity of production or to increase in the demand, but solely to speculative trading. It is apparent that the present high prices are curtailing business—the sales being confined to small lots only to cover immediate wants—as well as to speculative transactions. It is suggested that, should consumers continue to refrain from ordering until the manufacturing season is over (about the end of April or middle of May), speculators will probably be compelled at length to dispose of the large stocks they are now accumulating, and prices will consequently recede to a more normal level. It must not be forgotten that Sicilian lemon-market conditions have undergone considerable changes within the past two years, owing to the formation of a Union of Manufacturers—a body which have succeeded in keeping the market well in hand by manipulating the supplies of lemon oil, citrate of lime, etc., according to their own ideas. This manufacturers' syndicate are also said to have received financial assistance from the Italian Government, who have lately decided to permit growers to store their goods and arrange for loans (otherwise, to pawn them). In bergamot oil still higher figures are ruling in Messina for what is now required to fill outside contract deliveries, the available stocks being very light on account of poor output. Any large decline in prices is not looked for this season, whereas a more active demand will probably enhance values later. Oils of sweet and bitter orange still command high prices, though business shows little life at the moment. The same conditions ruling in lemon oil are fully reflected in citric acid. At the present time all markets are exceedingly bare of stock, and many dealers find difficulty in supplying even small quantities for their daily trade. The United States has again appeared as a buyer in London, and several tons have been shipped this week. Most of the business is now from second-hands, makers being practically off the market.

Port of London Dues.

RENEWED interest has been awakened in the position of the London docks by a Bill framed by the London and India Docks Company, "to impose rates on goods imported into the Port of London and to make provision for the improvement of the dock-accommodation at and the navigation of the said port, and for other purposes." The Bill is a private one, and was presented to the House of Commons by Sir Edward Boyle and Sir John Bethell. It is known as the "London Port and Docks Bill, 1907," and was down for second reading on Monday, March 11, but this stage will not be taken until after Easter. Meanwhile the Bill is fully blocked, and Mr. A. C. Morton, M.P., is to move its rejection on behalf of the Thames Conservancy Board, so that there is little chance of the Bill becoming law this Session. The energetic protest which the Mincing Lane produce-brokers have entered, as reported elsewhere in this issue, shows the attitude of the City, where the Bill is regarded as a means for obtaining increased dividends for the shareholders. The salient features of the proposed measure are the imposition of dock-dues on goods, varying according to the nature of the article, and of levying charges on barges entering the docks. The new Port authority would be the Thames Conservancy Board, which body would collect the new revenue to be shared between

the Board and the dock companies. Under this Bill the amount of revenue proposed to be raised by dues is 270,000*l.* per annum, and the tonnage-dues payable by the shipowners would be reduced from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* per ton. In making this reduction, it is said, the dock companies would sacrifice 120,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* a year, but the dues payable by merchants and importers would amount to 270,000*l.* Barges and lighters would have to pay 3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* a year for the use of the docks. In return for all this the dock companies (with the exception of the Surrey Commercial Dock) are to pay a 4-per-cent. dividend on ordinary shares. The imposition of dues on goods is an entirely new departure for the Port of London, and one that is strenuously resisted by merchants and importers. The Bill contains a schedule of the proposed goods-rates, of which we give a few concrete examples :

Boric acid, 2*s.* per ton.
Carbolic acid, 1*s.* per ton.
Oxalic acid, 8*d.* per cask.
Tartaric acid, 2*s.* 2*d.* per ton.
Arsenic, 3*s.* 4*d.* per ton.
Bark for medicinal purposes, 3*d.* per cwt.
Tanners' bark, 1*s.* 6*d.* per ton.
Borax, 2*d.* per cwt.
Sulphur, 1*s.* per ton.
Chemicals and drugs (not otherwise rated), 3*d.* per cwt.

Ginger, 2*s.* 8*d.* per ton.
Glycerin, 3*s.* per ton.
Iodine, 8*d.* per package.
Opium, 3*d.* per cwt.
Perfumery, 6*d.* per package.
Quicksilver, 2*d.* per package.
Sal ammoniac, 2*s.* 4*d.* per ton.
Saltpetre, 1*s.* 10*d.* per ton.
Soda salts, 1*s.* per ton.
Cream of tartar, 2*s.* 2*d.* per ton.
Turpentine oil, 2*s.* 2*d.* per ton.
Vaseline, 6*d.* per package.
Wine-lees, 1*s.* per ton.

Merchants and importers believe these dues would do a grave injury to the trade of the Port of London. On the other hand, it appears that the dock companies are slowly approaching a condition of financial crisis, and have brought this Bill forward with the idea of obtaining expressions of opinion. The President of the Board of Trade has told the dock companies that he could not keep his promise to legislate this year. He has heard the rival schemes submitted to him by the Corporation of London, the London County Council, the London Chamber of Commerce, and the Thames Conservancy, but these bodies cannot agree upon any definite scheme, and, so far as the Board of Trade is concerned, Mr. Lloyd George intimated in November last that he is to take another twelve months to consider the matter. The whole problem has been before the City for over seven years, and its solution is still as remote as ever—a matter of regret, in view of the fact that other ports, including several on the Continent, are getting some of the business which has for years been concentrated upon London.

Imitation and Substitution.

We are indebted to subscribers in Newcastle-on-Tyne for copies of the "North Mail," dated March 12 and 13, which contain articles of a familiar type on imitation and substitution. So far as chemists are concerned, the articles assert that the small profit obtained by retailers on certain "patents" naturally produces an imitation, and that "forty out of every 100 people who go into a chemist's shop come out with a package of 'something as good.'" The proprietor of "one well-known article of recognised medicinal value" estimates his loss of revenue through this at 33 per cent. The second article contains a report of an interview with a well-known chemist in the City, who said :

"There is not a patent on the market that I cannot make up," and he directed the attention of a "North Mail" representative to an extensive array of boxes, bottles, and cases, all containing articles labelled with a description which was only so unlike the genuine article as to be easily accepted for it. Pastilles, tabloids, tins, and bottles in imitation of every reputable preparation patented for the repair of humanity were displayed prominently, and, though the genuine article was stocked, it was carefully

shelved out of sight, and only brought out for the insistent customer who would not be put off with "something just as good."

One correspondent calls our attention to the fact—perhaps a coincidence—that a prominent advertisement of a popular "patent," dealing with the same subject, appears in the first issue. The disgraceful feature of such charges is that they are couched in a manner that reflects upon every chemist, which is altogether unjustifiable. Moreover, they do not distinguish between imitation and substitution. Investigation which we have made from time to time has proved that there is comparatively little deliberate substitution in the retail drug-trade. The manufacturer's grievance is based upon the fact that his advertising has to meet in contest the wits of the retailer, who is in business to make a living, and not to distribute goods bearing a profit that does not pay for house-room. Such articles are undoubtedly imitated, as all good things in the world of trade are. The sale of such goods on their merits is held to be fair because not illegal trading, but it is regrettable that imitation is nowadays extending to copying the form of package, colour, style, and so on. Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co. furnish an instance in our correspondence columns this week. Colourable imitation is an element in substitution for which there is legal redress, and the rarity with which such extreme measures have to be adopted in the drug-trade is the best reply to the wild statements of ill-informed newspapers. The fact that the P.A.T.A. is taking up the question indicates, however, the existence of something that is morally, if not legally, wrong, and we expect that more will yet be heard of this phase of the question.

February Business.

THOSE who regularly peruse the official monthly returns of the exports and imports of Great Britain and Ireland are in these days of high figures almost as depressed by them as they were by the decreasing exports which were the rule a few years ago. The same reflections are applied as are occasionally done to the small man who in the course of a dozen years increases his returns from 1,000*l.* a year to 25,000*l.* Some would question whether the small man has the ability or merit for such prosperity, but the reflection is old-fashioned in these days when there are in the United Kingdom hundreds of such small men, and the Board of Trade returns are to a certain degree a reflection of their enterprise. The conditions of trading to-day are practically the same as they were ten, twenty, or thirty years ago. Goods are sold on smaller margins and on shorter credit, both conditions tending to increase the bulk of trade and quicker turnover. The net value of export and import business in February was 94,426,592*l.*, or nearly four millions for each business-day of the month. The class items were as follows :

—	Imports	Exports of British Goods	Re-exports
	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco ...	16,339,691	1,389,330	1,007,406
Raw materials ...	24,016,557	3,906,263	5,952,963
Manufactures ...	12,346,342	26,363,318	2,455,916
Miscellaneous ...	224,757	414,434	9,545

All these values, with the exception of imports of the food and manufactured classes, are increases over February 1906. During January and February we imported 12,462,269*l.* worth more of all classes. There was exported 7,598,018*l.* worth more goods (no less than 5,897,718*l.* being in

manufactured articles), and re-exports have increased by 2,777,391*l.* (raw materials alone 2,247,087*l.*). A notable feature in regard to February's imports is the decline of 219,350*l.* in manufactured articles, but February 1906 showed a 12 per cent. increase in that item over February 1905. The import trade in chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours is exceptionally good this year: so far the imports are valued at 1,788,391*l.*, or 258,767*l.* more than January-February 1906, and 319,787*l.* more than January-February 1905. The principal items of increase are cream of tartar, "unenumerated" chemicals, aniline dyes, dye-extracts, valonia and nickel oxide. Our exports of the same classes of goods have also improved by about 13 per cent., the total being 2,854,442*l.* apart from re-exports. Copper sulphate, soda compounds, and chemical manures account for the bulk of the 328,015*l.* increase over January-February 1906. Of the smaller groups, medicines show gratifying increases—viz., 17,146*l.* over February 1906, and 22,342*l.* for the two months. Exports of British glycerin have improved, and are valued at 52,648*l.* for the two months. Soda compounds haveumped from 691,033 cwt. in January-February 1906 to 874,028 cwt. this year, values being slightly better. Soap is another business which is having better times this year. There was a falling-off in 1906, but so far this year beats 1905—soap-powder 5,489*l.*, household soap 167,099*l.*, and toilet 39,229*l.*, giving a total higher than 1905, and less only in respect to household soap. "Other sorts" of soap stand at 3,258*l.* for 3,968 cwt., and in imports 17,670*l.* for 28,867 cwt., this being more than the whole increase in soap-imports. The value of the British-made toilet-soap exported works out at a little over 1*s.* per lb., and the imported at a little under the shilling. One of the most gratifying features of the February returns is the continued increase in cotton-imports, the item which as much as any other makes for internal prosperity.

Never Second.

[Several newspapers recently have been mulcted in damages by the owner of a house alleged to be haunted for reproducing a tale published some years ago. Commenting on this the "Daily News" says: "The law appears to stand thus: Suppose Miss Kenney murders Mr. G. K. Chesterton (for his gold) in a house belonging to Sir Thomas Lipton. Subsequently Mr. Walter Long goes to live there. He is disturbed by uncanny laughter in the corridors; his furniture is broken as though sat upon by an unseen presence; a voice whispers to him in the night-watches remarks which he describes, in the simplicity of his heart, as paradoxical. He refuses to live in the house, but he has to go on paying rent, owing to the absence of any ghost-clause in his agreement. An account of the facts gets into 'The London Gazette' a few years later. Sir Thomas Lipton obtains compensation from the "Gazette." In the following year the facts are again given in 'Spare Moments,' THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and 'The London Welshman.' All three are sued for damages by Sir Thomas Lipton, who has been unable to find a new tenant, and all three have to pay.]"

The wraith of the purse-proud G. K. C.,

In the house of the Produce King,
Is a theme that if worked by the C. & D.
Would have made the welkin ring.

And the weird, sensational "Gazette"
Might have thrilled the gaping throng
With a "horrible tale" of a Suffragette
Disturbing Walter Long.

And the ghost of the strangled essayist
Might have stirred up an awful fuss,
But we ne'er would have cribbed the tale, I wist
They'd have borrowed the tale from us.

One thing of your mind you must disabuse,
'Tis a dream of the wildest, worst;
For the C. & D., dear "Daily News,"
Would have printed the story first.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILLS.

The situation in regard to the Government's Poisons Bill and the Pharmacy Bill introduced by Mr. Winfrey has not undergone much change during the past week. Both measures are down for second reading on Monday next, but, as usual, a further postponement will then take place. No date has been fixed for making progress with the Government's Bill, and until it has been read a second time it is impossible to say anything authoritatively in regard to the constitution of the Select Committee, to which the Government proposes to refer it. In the meantime a good deal of quiet lobbying continues to be carried on both for and against the Bill. A representative of Mr. Jesse Boot has, for instance, been in the Lobby during the week engaged in interviewing members on behalf of his chief. Up to the present Mr. Boot has not come down to the House himself, he being, I understand, unable to walk. Mr. J. Barker, M.P., who has given notice of his intention to move the rejection of the Pharmacy Bill, considers that the Bill ought to contain a provision that no one should be allowed to dispense who is not a duly qualified chemist. He objects to the Bill because it permits apprentices in the smaller shops to dispense, which is a dangerous habit. There is no case against the larger houses, he says, whose drugs, in his opinion, are altogether better and fresher, and who would never think of allowing anyone to substitute one drug for another—a common practice among the smaller chemists.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

An interesting discussion on the Sunday closing of shops was initiated in the House of Lords on Monday by Lord Avebury, who submitted a motion which was afterwards modified, at the Marquis of Lansdowne's suggestion, to read as follows:

That this House reiterates its opinion that the subject of Sunday trading requires the serious and earnest attention of his Majesty's Government, which should take the earliest available opportunity of legislating in accordance with the general conclusions arrived at by the Committees of 1905 and 1906.

The Earl of Crewe, in summing up the debate, said the whole question as to whether it was worth while to undertake this legislation depended upon what you were prepared to except, and what shops were to be compulsorily closed. The tendency is more and more to sell things at mixed shops—places at which a wide variety of goods could be procured. Everybody agreed that chemists ought to be open on Sunday, but the tendency is for chemists to sell a large variety of goods other than drugs and medicine, and if you were going to say to the small shops that they might sell one set of articles and not another, you introduced complications which would add greatly to the difficulties. The motion as modified was agreed to.

PHOSPHORUS IN MATCHES.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone has given some interesting information to Sir Charles Dilke in regard to the extent to which phosphorus is used in the match-industry. There are ten match-factories in the country. Two of these are occupied exclusively in manufacturing matches without white phosphorus, while three more of them manufacture matches without white phosphorus on a small scale, in addition to matches with white phosphorus. In the two factories which manufacture non-white phosphorus exclusively, 921 persons were returned as employed in 1904; the number so employed in the three factories partially engaged in the same manufacture is not available.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

Mr. Runciman, in a printed reply dated March 11, gave details of the receipts of the Laboratory during the past three years. The totals have been 12,753*l.*, 13,637*l.*, and 14,319*l.* respectively, of which 4,000*l.*, 5,125*l.*, and 5,875*l.* were Government grants, and 5,625*l.*, 5,734*l.*, and 5,796*l.* charges for work done. Donations and subscriptions amounted to 2,313*l.*, 2,056*l.*, and 1,910*l.* respectively.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on March 6, at 3 p.m., Dr. J. A. Walsh (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. John Smith (Vice-President), George D. Beggs (Treasurer), W. F. Wells, Wm. Jamison, James Michie, William Doig, Richard Blair, C. P. Fairweather, J. E. Connor, and David Watson.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The REGISTRAR (Mr. A. T. Ferrall) read a letter from the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, transmitting copy of an order approving of the appointment of Mr. Fawcett Maxwell, M.P.S.I., to be examiner for the qualification of assistant to pharmaceutical chemists.

Mr. T. G. Rutherford, of Belfast, chemist's apprentice, wrote asking for the return of declarations lodged by him, as he intends going to Canada.—A long discussion ensued, several members thinking it was setting a bad precedent to return such declarations (which become the property of the Society when lodged), but eventually it was decided that the declarations should be returned.

Mr. W. R. Moss, registered druggist, notified the death of Mr. Wm. Moss, chemist and druggist, Belfast. A certificate of the death of Mr. Thomas Gillespie, chemist and druggist (Whitehead, co. Antrim), was received.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION.

Applications were received from Messrs. Michael Howard and Bartholomew Joseph Mullen (matriculates of the Royal University of Ireland) desiring preliminary registration, which the Council granted.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Changes in address were notified by the following: Messrs. J. Carroll, C. Doorly, W. J. Jones, J. R. McKay, R. W. McKnight, C. R. O'Carroll, R. L. Thompson, and W. E. Walsh, pharmaceutical chemists; J. Stewart, chemist and druggist; J. Gillespie (who succeeds his late brother at Whitehead, co. Antrim), W. J. Moss, C. O'Neill, A. Poots, and J. J. White, registered druggists.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.

The REGISTRAR read the following letter which he had received from the Attorney-General for Ireland (the Right Hon. R. R. Cherry, K.C., M.P.):

House of Commons, February 21, 1907.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Attorney-General for Ireland to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., with reference to the proposed extension of the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill to Ireland.

The Attorney-General believes your opinion is correct, but is assured that the Home Office will see that due notice of such an inquiry will be given.—I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

To A. T. Ferrall, Esq.

ALEXANDER PATERSON.

The PRESIDENT, referring to above, said that since the last meeting of the Council the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill had been reintroduced by the Government, and had passed first reading in the House of Commons. It was down for second reading on the previous day, but it was not reached. He wrote to the Attorney-General asking, in case the Bill was put before a Committee to consider its application to Ireland, that the Council of the Society should receive due notice, and, as stated in the letter, he had assured them that they would get notice in good time.

Mr. FAIRWEATHER: Is this a renewal of the old Bill?

The PRESIDENT said, Yes. As introduced it does not extend to Ireland, but the question of its extension to Ireland will likely be mooted when the Bill goes into Committee.

Mr. WELLS: In Committee the matter of whether Ireland is to be included or not will be considered.

Mr. JAMISON: They may or may not consider the matter.

Mr. FAIRWEATHER: Then that is what the Attorney-General's letter has reference to?

The PRESIDENT: Yes. We wrote to him asking to have an opportunity to give evidence before the Committee if they were considering the question of the extension of the Bill to Ireland.

Mr. FAIRWEATHER: Ireland will not be included in the Bill until it goes before the Committee.

The PRESIDENT: The Committee may take evidence as to the desirability or otherwise of extending the Bill to Ireland.

Mr. WELLS said an attempt would be made, in all probability, by some of the Nationalist members to have Ireland included in the Bill. The Home Secretary has decided that it shall not, at least up to the present, be applied to Ireland, so that their "friends" had been working for them.

Mr. DOIG: There are a considerable number of Irish members who will take the other side.

Mr. JAMISON: There are some Irish members opposed to us, but a very large number of those we met in London were favourable to us.

Mr. WELLS: The overwhelming majority of the Irish members of all parties are in our favour.

The PRESIDENT: I approached considerably more than half of the Nationalist members, and we found them in our favour; and I believe the Unionists will vote for us. If it were left to the Irish members to decide, a large majority would be dead against the inclusion of Ireland in the Bill, and this is one of those cases in which the English members will not interfere. It is possible—in fact, probable—that no Committee evidence will be taken as to whether Ireland will be included or not.

Mr. JAMISON: The sheep-dip men will try and get Ireland included.

Mr. WELLS: That is at the back of it.

Mr. JAMISON: The sheep-dip men have got Mr. Field on their side.

Mr. DOIG: Would there be any evidence taken from Ireland if Ireland were not included?

Mr. WELLS: If it is proposed in Committee to include Ireland, we will be allowed to give evidence against it.

Mr. FAIRWEATHER: There was no evidence taken on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland on the introduction of the previous Bill.

Mr. JAMISON: That was the argument the chemists and druggists put forward on the paper they sent around to all the members, that no evidence was taken.

The subject then dropped.

THE DINGLE PHARMACY PROSECUTION.

The REGISTRAR read a letter from Messrs. A. & J. Robinson, intimating the result in "Pharmaceutical Society v. Atkins and others" (*C. & D.*, March 2, p. 327).

The PRESIDENT said this was the case which had been tried in Dingle in October last. It was a very expensive proceeding to go down to Dingle to prosecute the case. The Magistrates convicted the defendants, but stated a case for the King's Bench Division. The solicitors with the aid of junior counsel were able to get the appeal struck out.

After a brief conversation (in which Messrs. FAIRWEATHER, BLAIR, DOIG, and WELLS took part) regarding the loss incurred by the Society in taking these cases, the matter dropped.

DONATION AND FINANCE.

The REGISTRAR announced that the Society had received a donation from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain of copies of the Calendar and Registers for 1907. He also produced a certificate of 299l. 19s. 10d. two-and-a-half-per-cent. Consols purchased on February 11 last by the Society.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

The following were elected members:

Mr. Thos. Montgomery, Ph.C., Dublin.
Mr. Robert Morrison Park, Dublin.
Mr. J. Ernest Scott, Ph.C., Greystones, co. Wicklow.
Mr. Joseph Gorry, Ph.C., Naas.

The following were elected associate druggists:

Mr. Samuel Gibson, R.D., chemist and druggist, Belfast.
Mr. Wm. James Rankin, R.D., chemist and druggist, Belfast.

Mr. J. A. Walsh, Ph.C., Dublin; Mr. Samuel Fleming, Ph.C., Belfast; and Mr. W. Urton Smith, Ph.C., Dublin, were nominated for membership.

The remainder of the business before the Council was routine.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

EVENING MEETING.

AN evening meeting of the Society was held on March 12 at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W. The chair was occupied by Mr. Walter Hills (the Treasurer), and he was supported by Mr. R. Brembridge (the Registrar). There were about forty people present, including Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, Dr. W. H. Martindale, Mr. J. W. Bowen, Mr. E. S. Peck, Mr. F. Ransom, Mr. Harry Kemp, Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock, and Mr. A. Wright.

THE LATE SIR THOMAS HANBURY.

Before calling on the authors to read their paper, Mr. WALTER HILLS referred to the death of Sir Thomas Hanbury, which occurred a few days ago. Sir Thomas had been a benefactor of the Society. On the death of his brother, Daniel Hanbury, he presented a collection of books and plants, and had supplied copies of "Science Papers" and "Pharmacographia" to the Society's prizemen. His latest benefaction was the establishment of a fund which provides a money-gift to the scientist who receives the Hanbury medal, founded in memory of his brother.

THE ASSAY OF CANTHARIDES.

Mr. P. A. W. SELF (Burroughs scholar) then read the paper by himself and Professor H. G. Greenish on "The Assay of Cantharides." He said that, although it is forty years since the first assay-process of cantharides was devised, no accurate or simple method existed by which the amount of cantharidin could be estimated. The chief reasons are the difficulty in preventing loss of cantharidin during the process and the fact that it is not easy to completely separate the cantharidin from the resin and fatty constituents of the beetle. The processes hitherto proposed may be divided into three classes: (1) those in which nothing is employed to liberate the combined cantharidin; (2) those in which caustic potash is the liberating agent; and (3) those in which acid and an immiscible solvent is used. Mr. Self also referred to some unpublished work by Overton, which was done some time ago in the Research Laboratory, and upon which the process devised by the authors is based. In Overton's process the beetles were extracted with benzene, and the fat and resin separated by petroleum spirit and alcohol, but no attempt was made to avoid the loss of cantharidin by the last two solvents. It was the conflicting solubility figures given by various authorities that first set the authors of the paper on to the right track. Many menstrua were tried as solvents, the following being some solubilities that were incidentally mentioned: Almond oil, 1 in 1,000; hot water, 1 in 385; acetone (75 per cent.), 1 in 220; acetone (50 per cent.), 1 in 620; acetone (25 per cent.), 1 in 4,500; formic acid (45 per cent.), 1 in 830; acetic acid (10 per cent.), 1 in 700; chloroform, 1 in 55. Hot water completely removes cantharidin from the beetle-fat, and an attempt was made to devise a process of extracting with boiling acidulated water and freeing the infusion from fat by means of an immiscible solvent, but an obstinate emulsion formed which could not be overcome. Cantharidin is volatilised by steam and soluble in benzene vapour, these facts being the basis of a method eventually devised and found to be satisfactory. The details of the process are as follows:

Take 20 grams of cantharides, reduce to powder, moisten with 3 c.c. of strong hydrochloric acid, and pack into a Soxhlet apparatus, wiping out the mortar with a plug of cotton-wool, which is placed on the top of the powder. Pour on 80 c.c. of benzene, attach a 250-c.c. flask as a receiver, and extract on a sandbath for two hours. Wash the cantharides and the Soxhlet with 25 c.c. of benzene. Remove the flask and distil off into a separator, removing the last traces of benzene by blowing in warm air. The distilled benzene is then shaken successively with 25 c.c., 15 c.c., and 10 c.c. of 1-per cent. caustic-potash solution to recover the cantharidin which has distilled over. Acidify the mixed alkaline liquid with hydrochloric acid, make up to 105 c.c. with distilled water, and add to the residue of fat and cantharidin in the flask. Then boil for ten minutes under a reversed condenser to allow the fat to separate, and while the liquid is still near the boiling-point transfer 100 c.c. of the aqueous

layer to a separator capable of holding about 500 c.c., using a 50-c.c. pipette. Repeat the boiling and separation with four more quantities of 50-c.c. water, each time boiling the mixture for five minutes, and frequently well shaking. To the mixed liquids add 3 c.c. of strong hydrochloric acid and shake out with 30 c.c., 30 c.c., 20 c.c., and 20 c.c. of chloroform. Transfer the chloroform-solutions to a tared flask, distil off the chloroform, and drive off the last traces of chloroform by gentle heat. Then wash the residue with 3 parts of a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and petroleum spirit saturated with cantharidin, and pour the washing through a plug of cotton-wool in a small funnel. Wash the flask and cotton-wool with petroleum-spirit until a little of the filtrate on evaporation leaves no appreciable residue. Then pour a little chloroform through the cotton-wool into the flask in order to dissolve any crystalline cantharidin retained, evaporate and dry at a temperature of between 60° and 65° C. until constant.

Some of the percentages of cantharidin given were as follows: Spanish cantharides, by Overton's process, 0.653; by present process, 0.690. Chinese cantharides, 1.215 per cent. The process given in the German Pharmacopœia was criticised as yielding a fat-contaminated cantharidin.

Professor GREENISH also added a short account of the research. He said the difficulty had been in separating the cantharidin from the fatty acids, which behave in much the same way as cantharides as regards solubility and crystallisation. This has hitherto made accurate assays of cantharides impossible. The work has been full of disappointments, much delay having been caused by the inaccurate statements as to the solubility of cantharidin in water. In Leger's process, which was proposed for use in the Codex, a good deal of benzene is employed, and there must in consequence be an appreciable loss of cantharidin. The process now devised is not complicated, no particular apparatus is needed, and all the solvents are recovered. The whole assay only takes four to four and a-half hours. Professor Greenish also called attention to the fact that some of the samples of cantharidin were distinctly tinted, while that from the Chinese cantharides was quite white. The fat-acid which clings to the cantharidin is quite white, and cannot be distinguished by a lens. The new process seems to be specially applicable to the assay of the ointment and other preparations with a fatty basis.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN asked if individual beetles vary much in cantharidin-content.

Mr. NAYLOR remarked on the value of the paper in pointing out the errors of various processes. In his experience the difficulty had always been in removing the last percentage of cantharidin and separating the fat from the cantharidin. He was not acquainted with any process by which this could be accomplished. Cortz and others who published the solubility of cantharidin in water could not have used a pure principle. Are the authors satisfied that cantharidin is unacted upon by being boiled with acid and benzene for two hours? He also asked whether combined cantharidin is as active as free cantharidin, and said he hoped the practical results of the research would be to abandon the use of the beetles altogether—they vary much in strength—and let only cantharidin appear in the Pharmacopœia.

MESSRS. GUNN, WRIGHT, and WOOLCOCK having spoken,

Mr. RANSOM said he hoped the process would be introduced in the next Pharmacopœia. He asked whether Chinese cantharides are equal to or more useful than the Spanish cantharides, as, seeing that they yield a larger percentage of cantharidin and that it is released in a purer condition, it seemed that the Pharmacopœia might sanction the use of the Chinese beetles.

Mr. SELF, in reply, said he had made no experiments with individual beetles, but, as some authorities say that the cantharidin is found in greater proportion in the soft parts of the beetle, it would seem that the fat beetles should be more active. As to the discordant observations of previous authors on the solubility of cantharidin in hot water, his theory was that crystalline cantharidin had been used. Crystalline cantharidin is very difficult to dissolve; it needs to be powdered. He had no doubt as to the accuracy of the process, and could see no source of loss.

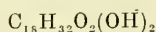
The authors having been thanked, the meeting terminated.

Chemical Society.

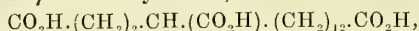
A MEETING was held at Burlington House, W., on Thursday, March 7, Professor R. Meldola, F.R.S. (President), in the chair. The first paper was by Mr. M. Barrowcliff and Dr. F. B. Power, of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories, on

THE CONSTITUTION OF CHAULMOOGIC AND HYDNOCARPIC ACIDS.

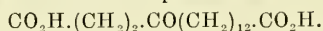
It was shown in previous communications that chaulmoogic acid [$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$ (m.p. 68° ; $\alpha_D +56^\circ$)], although isomeric with linolic acid, absorbs but two atomic proportions of iodine or bromine, and must therefore contain in its structure both a closed ring and an ethylenic linking. By its oxidation in alkaline solution with limited quantities of potassium permanganate it affords dihydroxydihydrochaulmoogic acid,



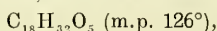
(m.p. 105° ; $[\alpha]_D +11.6^\circ$), β -dihydroxydihydrochaulmoogic acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_2(OH)_2$ (m.p. 93° ; $[\alpha]_D -14.2^\circ$), and keto-hydroxydihydrochaulmoogic acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_3$. Further oxidation gives, on the one hand, an optically inactive tricarboxylic acid, $C_{18}H_{32}O_6$ (m.p. 68°), which is *n*-pentadecane $\alpha\alpha\gamma$ tricarboxylic acid,



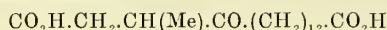
and, on the other hand, formic acid and a keto-acid, $C_{17}H_{30}O_5$, which is shown to possess the formula



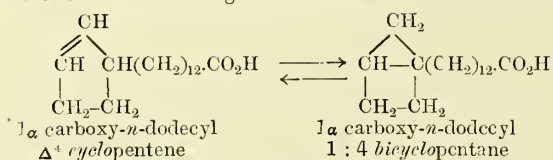
The latter compound, on oxidation, affords *n*-dodecane dicarboxylic acid, $(CH_2)_{12} \cdot (CO_2H)_2$, and *n*-undecane dicarboxylic acid, $(CH_2)_{11} \cdot (CO_2H)_2$. By the addition of hydrogen bromide to chaulmoogic acid and its subsequent elimination an optically active mixture of acids is obtained which, when oxidised, affords a keto-acid,



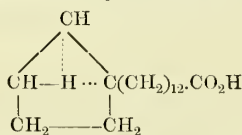
to which the formula



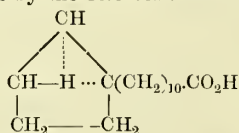
is ascribed. These results can be explained by considering that chaulmoogic acid exists in a state of tautomerism between the following two structures:



Its constitution may therefore be represented by the following formula, in which the hydrogen atom connected with the dotted lines is considered to be in a state of equilibrium between two adjacent carbon atoms:



Since hydnocarpic acid [$C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ (m.p. 60° ; $[\alpha]_D +68^\circ$)], on oxidation, affords products which are perfectly analogous to those obtained from chaulmoogic acid, its constitution is represented by the formula:



There was no discussion on this paper, but Dr. Armstrong took the opportunity of drawing attention to the excellent character of the work now being done by Dr. Power and his colleagues at the Wellcome Laboratories. The next two papers were on

THE HYDROLYSIS OF AMYGDALIN BY ACIDS

and "The Constitution of the Mandelic Nitrile Glucosides." As they dealt with similar subjects they were read together by the senior author, Mr. R. J. Caldwell, with whom Mr. S. L. Courtauld was associated. It was shown that the first product of the decomposition of amygdalin by acids is mandelic nitrile glucoside, and the latter can be readily isolated at a certain stage in the reaction. This method of obtaining it is more expeditious than that by which it was originally prepared by Fischer—viz., the action of the enzyme maltase on amygdalin. The authors also showed that prulaurasin, sambunigrin, and mandelic nitrile glucosides are respectively dextrose ethers of the *laevo*, *dextro*, and *racemic* forms of mandelic nitrile, thus making clear the relationships between these four interesting cyanogenetic glucosides.

The next paper was also on this subject, and dealt with the action of emulsin on amygdalin. The author, Dr. Auld, stated that his work is still incomplete, but that amygdalin appears to be attacked by emulsin in such a way as to produce complete decomposition at once. There is also reason to believe that the biose sugar, of which the residue is present in amygdalin, can be isolated. The only other paper of pharmaceutical interest read during the evening was by Dr. Morgan on

THORIUM AND CERIUM SALTS.

The author stated that he had done this work at the suggestion of medical friends who desired to apply thorium as a radio-active curative agent. Brief descriptions were given of the sulphocarbonate, β -camphorsulphonate, and other salts of the two bases, which are all readily soluble and well crystallised. The soluble salts are, it was stated, more active—e.g., towards a photographic plate—than the insoluble ones. Dr. Power pointed out that the author had given the formula of cerous oxalate as containing nine molecules of water, whereas he had shown some time ago ("Journ. Soc. Chem. Ind.," 1900, p. 636) that the oxalate had ten molecules. Dr. Morgan said that he had taken his formula from the "Extra Pharmacopoeia," so that the authors of that useful publication also seemed to be unaware of Dr. Power's work on the subject.

Scientific Progress.

Temperatures under this heading are on the Centigrade scale.

Adulterated Bergamot Oil.—Terpinyl acetate has been found recently in several samples of bergamot oil. The high rotatory power of these adulterated oils is usually sufficient to condemn them, as they are generally adulterated with a mixture of lemon terpenes with terpinyl acetate to bring up the ester value. This adulterant has the advantage of being much cheaper than ethyl citrate or ethyl succinate, but is, perhaps, rather more difficult to detect.

New Remedies.—*Iodofan* is iodo-dioxy benzene-formaldehyde, and is a powerful antiseptic, especially as a dusting-powder for wounds. *Kurin* is a mixture of compound liquorice-powder and phenolphthalein put up in tablet-form under this fancy name. *Eucolum* is a compound of acetic acid and guaiacol, guaiacol acetate, analogous to guaiacol carbonate. It boils at 235° to 240° , and has a sp. gr. of 1.138. It is claimed that it presents advantages over many other forms of guaiacol administration. *Paraxin* is dimethylamino-paraxanthin, a white filmy crystalline substance which melts at 226° subliming, and dissolves easily in hot water. In physiological action it resembles diuretin and the dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ grains. *Betaphosphopyrin* is a mixture of equal parts of antipyrin and sulphanic acid which is used as a specific for iodism.

Melaleuca Oils.—Baker and Smith have reported on the essential oils of two of the Australian melaleucas. There are *Melaleuca thymifolia* and *M. linariifolia*. *M. thymifolia*, the thyme-leaved tea-tree, yields, when its leaves and terminal branchlets are distilled, 2.28 per cent. of essential oil of pale-yellow colour. It has a sp. gr. 0.9134, refractive index 1.4665, and optical rotation $+2^\circ 1'$. On distillation neither pinene nor phellandrin could be detected. The phosphate-method showed 53 per cent. of eucalyptol. By acetylation and saponification the presence of a fair amount of alcoholic bodies was indicated. From *M. linariifolia*, the tea-tree of New South Wales and Queensland, 1.214 per cent. of essential oil was obtained from the leaves and terminal branchlets. The oil had a sp. gr. 0.9129, refractive index 1.4741, and optical rotation $+2.5^\circ$. A sesquiterpene, esters, and 16 per cent. of cineol were found in the oil.

The Winter Session of Chemists' Associations.

Association Presidents.

THE great South Wales shipping port has produced several pharmaceutical notabilities. Past Presidents of the Association, whose headquarters are



MR. RICHARD MUMFORD.

at Cardiff, have created a stir in pharmacy, and it contains now, as it always has done, men who take a keen and live interest in pharmaceutical affairs. Cardiff supplies the Welsh representative to the Pharmaceutical Council, and he is by no means a silent member. The new President, of the Cardiff Association Mr. Richard Mumford, has been associated, therefore, with men of ideas, and he has not been devoid of originality himself. The position he has attained as a business man proves this. Mr. Mumford has spent the greater part of his business life in Cardiff. He was apprenticed to the late Mr. S. P. Kernick, Duke Street, Cardiff, and, after a few years of assistantship in London, Liverpool, and Manchester, he took a course at the Westminster College of Pharmacy, under Mr. G. S. V. Wills (carrying off a silver medal in chemistry in his year), and passed the Minor in April 1876. After qualifying, he was for two years with Mr. William Whysall, of Grantham, and then started business on his own account in Meteor Street, Cardiff. He is one of the founders of the Cardiff and District Chemists' Association, is a member of the Committee, and for the last three years was Hon. Secretary. Although always taking a keen practical interest in local pharmaceutical affairs, his modesty has hitherto prevented him from accepting the presidency, which has been offered to him before. He was a member of the Local Committee which made arrangements for the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting in 1891, and initiated the movement which resulted in the return of Mr. Hagon to represent Wales on the Council. The new President is an ardent Freemason. He is a P.M. of the Tennant Lodge, 1992, and P.P.G., A.D.C., of the Eastern Division of the Province of South Wales. He is also a Royal Arch.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association

The monthly meeting of this Association was held at 156 King Street, Great Yarmouth, on March 7. Mr. T. B. Mall took the chair in the absence of the President. Arrangements were made for the annual dinner.

Guildford Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on March 6 at the Angel Hotel, Guildford. Mr. Clapham (Farnham) occupied the chair. The chief business was an account by Mr. Gane Inge (Haslemere) of the meeting of divisional secretaries held at Bloomsbury Square on February 27. Mr. Inge represented the Guildford Association.

Ashton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held in the George and Dragon Hotel, Ashton, on March 7, the President (Alderman J. J. Phillips) in the chair. Messrs. Avison, Ardern, Bagnall, Harrison, Hewitt, Holdroyd, Marsland, Needham, Newton, Rhodes, Sharp, G. Simpson, and Stocks were also present. It was decided that the President and Alderman A. Simpson, J.P., should attend the May meeting of the Federation. The remainder of the evening was taken up in discussing private trade matters.

Three Towns Chemists' Association.

AN evening meeting of the Junior Section was held in the Library on March 1, Mr. S. A. Perkins in the chair. There was a large attendance of apprentices and assistants. Mr. H. H. Cannon lectured on the methods and principles of tincture-making, illustrating his remarks by exhibiting various forms of percolators and demonstrating their practical use. A lengthy discussion followed. On the Presi-

dent's invitation many apprentices present entered their names for membership.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on March 8, Mr. W. McKinnell (President) in the chair. Mr. Fred Cowdery (Hon. Secretary) reported that he had received very courteous replies from five out of the seven M.P.s, in the main favourable, though non-committal, in regard to pharmacy and poisons legislation.—It was decided to hold a dinner at an early date, providing the majority of chemists of the town are agreeable, and the Secretary and Divisional Secretary were asked to make the necessary arrangements.

Carlisle Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting was held at the Viaduct Hotel, Carlisle, on Wednesday, March 6, Mr. Robson (Vice-President) in the chair.—The Treasurer's report, presented by Mr. Robinson, showed a credit balance of 2*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* A letter from Mr. Hallaway (President) was read asking, on account of ill-health, to be relieved of the duties of President. A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to him for the able manner in which he had discharged the duties since the formation of the Association, and regret was also expressed for the cause of his retirement.—Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mr. John Robson; Vice-President, Mr. T. Ridley; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. J. Robinson.—A short discussion followed on the co-operative system of buying and distributing proprietary goods, but, owing to the small attendance, nothing definite was arranged.

Scarborough Chemists' Association.

ON Wednesday evening, March 6, a goodly number of the members of the above Association, with their wives and lady friends, assembled in the spacious dining-room of one of the large boarding-houses on the South Cliff, to hear a lecture by Mr. Geo. Whitfield, Ph.C., on "A Trip to Egypt and the Syrian Coast," illustrated by lantern-views. The itinerary included calls at Tunis (with glimpses of native life and architectural relics of great beauty), Malta, Alexandria, and Cairo, with its wealth of historical associations. In a very chatty and instructive manner the lecturer gave an account of his journey, describing the re-embarkation at Alexandria in a trading vessel for Syria. The coast towns Jaffa, Haifa, Beyroot, and the notable places and scenes in their neighbourhood were illustrated and commented on. The series of excellent views shown were from photographs taken by the lecturer and Mrs. Whitfield. At the close a vote of thanks was heartily accorded to the lecturer on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Hill.

Blackpool and Fylde Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Palatine Hotel, Blackpool, on March 8, Mr. Johnson (President) in the chair. Messrs. Greenwood, Hodges, Huddart, O. L. Jackson, Laurie, Mayson, Turver, Sankey, and Boothroyd were also present. Mr. Sankey opened a discussion on the question of organisation, in the course of which he expressed the opinion that there might be 250 local associations instead of eighty; and that if the Pharmaceutical Society had an Organising Secretary the thing might be brought about. It would benefit chemists, he argued, and the Society as well, by uniting forces. In a discussion which followed Mr. John Laurie spoke of the advantage of federation of local associations; and Mr. Turver supported the idea of an Organising Secretary, as to which the meeting resolved to write to 17 Bloomsbury Square.—The President having reported on what had been done *re* M.P.s and legislation, it was decided to suspend the winter closing hours on and from Wednesday, March 27, to Saturday, April 6, then to resume the winter hours until the tradesmen's holiday.

Keighley Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the Devonshire Hotel, Keighley, on Thursday evening, March 7, Mr. A. N. Kershaw (President) in the chair.

THE POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL was thoroughly dis-

cussed, and Clause 2 met with determined opposition, for the reason that in the sale of articles for agricultural or horticultural use the question of urgency seldom or never arises, inasmuch as fixed times are always appointed a few days beforehand for this work, and the seedsmen, in whose favour principally the clause has been drafted, are, in the majority of cases, more out of the way than the chemists. It was also considered that the shop-management clause should cover companies as well as individuals, and that Clause 5, Section 2, relating to "soluble salts of oxalic acid" should be deleted, and the words "and preparations of" should be added after the words "oxalic acid" in Part 2 of the Schedule. A unanimous feeling was also expressed that a clause should be added protecting titles to person or persons. A deputation, consisting of Messrs. A. N. Kershaw and A. S. Dean, was appointed to seek an interview with the member for Keighley, Mr. J. Brigg, M.P., in regard to these alterations, and to endeavour to obtain his support.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at the Builders' Exchange, Cross Burgess Street, Sheffield, on Wednesday evening, March 13, Mr. Percy Carr (senior Vice-President) in the chair. There were present Messrs. J. G. Jackson, R. D. Douglas, R. Dixon, A. Preston, W. Wostenholm, F. R. Clark, J. Chadwick, J. E. Alcock, G. W. Glenn, G. B. Brook, F. Medley, H. G. Williams (Hon. Secretary), B. Ellis, J. T. Appleton, A. H. Culverhouse, F. H. Fox, J. S. Oswald, and J. H. Hewitt. A letter was read from the President (Mr. H. Antcliffe) apologising for his inability to be present owing to his having to attend the meeting of the Federation.

BUYING SECTION.—Mr. Jackson reported that the new Trades Section is working very successfully. He pointed out that at the time the project was launched one of the main objects was to strengthen the hands of the local Society, and they had proof to-night that this purpose had been accomplished.

NEW MEMBERS.—The following were elected members of the Society—viz., Messrs. J. Chadwick, Langsett Road; B. Lancaster, Holme Lane, Hillsbro'; R. H. Field, Upperthorpe Road; E. S. Seaborne, Chesterfield Road; J. Dale, Darnall; J. Bentley, jun., Hanover Street.

MANUFACTURE OF VINEGAR.—Mr. John Evans, F.I.C., F.C.S., read a paper on this subject, which the members greatly appreciated.

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

THE sixty-ninth annual meeting of this Association was held in Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, on March 6, Mr. A. L. Bruce (President) in the chair. The report of the Hon. Secretary (Mr. W. Reid) stated that the membership of the Association is forty-seven, but the average attendance at the meetings during the past session had been eleven. Referring to the events of the past year, he alluded to the appointment of Mr. James Paterson as a member of the General Committee of the Governors of Robert Gordon's College and others at present considering the question of technical education, the action brought by Mr. Gall (of Fraserburgh), the visit of the past President of the Pharmaceutical Society, and pharmacy legislation. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of 67*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The Education Committee reported that one candidate offered himself for examination for the Scholarship, but he failed to satisfy the examiners. The reports were unanimously adopted. Subsequently notice of motion was given by Mr. Craig to discuss the whole question of the Scholarship at a special meeting to be held soon. A motion by Mr. D. Ritchie:

That the Association discontinue the subscription to the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations, was also referred to the special meeting. Mr. Bruce, having thanked the members for their courtesy and support during the term of his presidency, the following officers were elected for the ensuing session: President, Mr. James Spence; Vice-President, Mr. Robert Leslie; Treasurer, Mr. James Paterson; auditor, Mr. A. L. Bruce; Secretary, Mr. W. Reid. The Education and Amusements Committees were re-elected.

Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

THE monthly meeting of the committee of this Society was held at 11 Waring Street, Belfast, on March 7. There were present Messrs. Wm. Jamison (President) in the chair, S. Gibson (Hon. Treasurer), J. Frackelton, S. Suffern, J. D. Carse, Wm. Haslett, and W. J. Rankin (Hon. Secretary).

Letters were read from Messrs. Herbert Samuel, M.P., and Thos. Sloan, M.P., *re* the Poisons Bill.

ELECTIONS.—The following were elected members: Messrs. T. V. L. Watson, R.D., Dromore, Co. Down; D. Chapman, R.D., Portadown; D. Manson, R.D., 79 Peter's Hill, Belfast. As associates: Messrs. A. L. Martin, R.D., 49 Newtownards Road, Belfast; A. W. Stevenson, R.D., 103 Bradbury Place, Belfast.

SUB-COMMITTEES APPOINTED.—*Law and Parliamentary*.—Messrs. S. Gibson, J. D. Carse, Edgar Kee, S. Suffern, and Wm. Haslett. *Rooms and Educational*.—Messrs. J. Frackelton, W. J. Gibson, E. Dwyer, R. A. Jamison, and W. J. Busby. *Haslett Memorial Medal*.—Messrs. S. Acheson, S. Suffern, J. Williamson, J. Frackelton, and S. Gibson.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.—A copy of this Bill was submitted showing that Ireland is left out, and it was arranged that if Ireland should again be introduced into it in Committee, the Secretary should write to the Chairman requesting him to have evidence taken in reference thereto from a deputation of the Chemists and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

MUNICIPAL DISINFECTANTS.—It was reported that the Health Department of the City Corporation are giving away disinfectants very freely to rich and poor alike, and many cases are known where the servants of people in good position were getting them for use in stables, etc. This means lost trade to those who legitimately handle disinfectants, besides increasing the taxes on the already overburdened ratepayers. It was decided to write to the City Clerk asking that a deputation be heard on the subject.

PHARMACY ACT AMENDMENT.—It was decided to convene a meeting of the members and associates for March 21 to discuss the suggestion made some time ago of having only one grade of traders in future—viz., pharmaceutical chemists—in any proposed amendment of the pharmacy laws, and of allowing the examination of registered druggists to drop.

Festivities.

Whist.

THE Huddersfield and District Chemists' Association had a whist party at the Queen Hotel, Huddersfield, on Wednesday, March 6. About fifty members and friends attended, and twelve tables were kept going till after eleven o'clock, when the proceedings took a musical turn. Mrs. J. B. Wood and Mr. D'Albert contributed songs and a duet, and Miss Lodge accompanied on the piano.

A Jubilee Concert.

THE jubilee of the foundation of the firm of Jonathan Fallowfield, photographic warehouse, 146 Charing Cross Road, London, W., was celebrated by a smoking-concert at the Frascati Restaurant, Oxford Street, W., on Monday, March 18. Mr. F. W. Hindley was in the chair, and the programme arranged by the committee (Messrs. H. W. Fitch, E. J. Goode, W. C. Hardiman, H. J. Traise, and F. E. Trendell) was of more than usual interest, including handbell-ringing, pianoforte performances, and living marionettes, as well as songs serious and humorous.

The Annual Supper

in connection with the Altrincham and District Chemists' Association was held in the Association rooms, in the Axe and Cleaver Hotel, Altrincham, on Wednesday, March 6. There was a full muster of officers and members. After supper Mr. J. W. Unsworth (President) proposed "The King," and followed this with "Success to the Association," asking all to support it, and thus by combination to press the matters connected with the trade home to the members of Parliament. Mr. Tootill replied, and, after

"The Pharmaceutical Society" toast, the evening was devoted to song, Mr. Fowden and Mr. Price presiding at the piano and supplying the musical talent. Mr. Davies, of Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., on behalf of the company, thanked the President for his conduct in the chair.

Stockport Chemists' Association.

THE President (Mr. J. F. Royce) presided at a supper given at the White Lion Hotel on Wednesday, March 13. Among those present, besides the members of the Association, were Messrs. F. D. Crossley (Cheadle Hulme) and Woodruff (Withington), E. Griffiths Hughes (Bramhall), H. Arnold Travis (Didsbury), C. Heath (Manchester), Silas Hewitt (Ashton-under-Lyne), and Frank Inglis (Heaton Chapel). After supper the loyal toasts were duly honoured, and an interesting programme was gone through, consisting of songs, recitations, etc. Mr. J. Woodruff proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," for which Mr. R. J. Forbes replied in the absence of the Treasurer (Mr. J. C. Arnfield) through indisposition. Mr. F. D. Crossley submitted the toast of "The Stockport Chemists' Association" in a happy and humorous speech, and the President replied. Songs were contributed by Messrs. H. Turner, C. Heath, and E. Stabler; recitations were given by Messrs. Crossley, Dodge, and Wilson. During the evening the Secretary addressed the meeting, urging the claims of the Association among the chemists of the district. Votes of thanks were accorded to the artists.

Dinner at Margate.

THE second annual dinner of the Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association was held at the Métropole Hotel, Margate, on March 7. The President (Mr. D. T. Evans) was in the chair, supported by Mr. A. E. Hobbs (Tunbridge Wells), Dr. Sutcliffe (Margate), and Messrs. Bailly, Hewlett, Weston, Parry, Wools, and Gibbs. After the loyal toasts Mr. Hewlett proposed that of the "Medical Profession," to which Dr. Sutcliffe replied. Mr. E. Bailly next gave the toast of the "Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. A. E. Hobbs replied. Referring to the political situation, he said that although affairs are in a peculiar state, chemists would be wise for the time being to trust to the Council to watch their interests. If the occasion should arise for a call to arms the Council could depend on a prompt response from the various associations. He advised chemists to strictly adhere to the conditions imposed by law on the sale of poisons, and not to rely too much on their own discretion. Mr. Laybourne proposed the toast of the "Isle of Thanet Association," to which Mr. Arrowsmith replied. The musical arrangements were under the direction of Mr. V. Wools.

Pharmaceutical Society of Trinidad.

THE annual dinner was held at the Ice House Hotel, Port of Spain, on February 9. The menu was got up à la *pharmaceutique*, the gathering was representative of pharmacy, medicine, and the allied sciences, and the enjoyment was general and indicative of the good feeling that exists among the brotherhood in the island. Mr. John G. Ferrier, F.C.S., President of the Society, was supported in the chair by Dr. Enrique Prada (Secretary of the Medical Board and Council), Messrs. Lewis O. Inniss, J. H. Hart, (Government Botanist), W. Leslie, H. Carraciolo, Walter H. Mills, A. Richards, Leonard E. Murray, J. A. Lompres, H. S. Adams, G. F. Dumaine, B. F. Miles, and others. The loyal toasts having been honoured with enthusiasm, "The President" was given by Mr. Inniss. Mr. Ferrier, in responding, said the time had now arrived when the Society should be allowed to educate, to examine, and to register its members as in the Mother Country. The Society, having attained the age of maturity, should be no longer controlled by the Medical Board. He eulogised the excellent work done wholeheartedly for the Society by Mr. G. Cruden Dieffenthaler, the Hon. Secretary. "The Society" was proposed by Mr. Mills, who said it was established in 1884, and pharmacy had benefited during the past twenty-three years by the operations of its members. The Society has not only done much for the trade, but it has raised the status of its members, it has secured the respect and esteem of the medical pro-

fession, and has gained the confidence of the Medical Council and of the general public. Mr. Dieffenthaler replied, and then proposed "The Allied Sciences," in the course of which he gave an historical disquisition on the progress of medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, and botany, and their co-relation from time immemorial. Dr. Prada, Mr. Hart, and Mr. Carraciolo replied. "The Country Members" was the subject of a special toast proposed by Mr. Murray, to which Mr. Miles, of Mayaro, replied. The report of the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. Dieffenthaler) for 1906 states that the membership of the Society is now fifty-four. The proceedings of the past session included a discussion on illegible prescriptions (at which specimens of local prescriptions were exhibited), a discussion on the amendments to the Medical Ordinance, No. 109, and the Opium and Ganjah Ordinance, No. 280. These Ordinances were introduced by the Attorney-General at a meeting of the Legislative Council in April 1906, without even acquainting the Medical Board and Council. A paragraph in a local paper induced prompt action on the part of the Society, with the result that the Ordinances no longer appeared on the agenda of the Legislative Council. Excellent papers were read, one on "Cinchona" by Mr. James Biggart, of Tobago, and another on "Camphor" by Mr. J. Hart. During the year the Society were the means of stopping the sale by two grocery and hardware firms in the city of Abbey's salt, Elliman's embrocation, and other patent medicines, the sale of which is prohibited under Section 46 of the Medical Ordinance. The firms in question have disposed of their stock of proprietaries, pleading ignorance of the law. The Secretary also stopped several aerated-water manufacturers from retailing sulphuric acid to the public. The balance-sheet showed a balance of \$39.98 to the credit of the Society.

Harrogate Festival.

THE annual dinner of the Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Wellington Hotel, Harrogate, on March 9. Mr. A. Atkinson (President) occupied the chair and was supported by Mr. J. H. Wilson, J.P., Mr. F. W. Branson (Leeds), Mr. Pollitt (President of the Leeds Association), Mr. Dutton (Bradford Association), Mr. Worfolk (Ilkley), Mr. J. H. Beacock (Leeds), Mr. A. Humphreys (Yorks), Mr. Day (Dewsbury), Mr. J. W. Hull, Mr. G. Weston (Treasurer), and Mr. H. G. Mitchell (Hon. Secretary). Mr. F. T. Leak occupied the vice-chair. The following gentlemen were also present: Messrs. A. B. Payton, Hines, A. W. Wood, C. E. J. Eynon, T. E. Handford, R. H. Davis, P. L. Ridge, Geo. Pattison, E. W. Lawrence, E. W. Battle, W. F. Senior, Sol. Taylor, W. Rudd, J. W. Harper, W. Bennett, I. R. A. Hilton, W. Foden, F. Carr, and S. C. Halliday. Mr. J. Rymer Young (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), who had accepted the invitation to be present, wrote regretting his inability to attend owing to indisposition, but wished the company a successful evening. The Chairman proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," and said the Society was a much-abused body both by chemists and unqualified traders.

Mr. F. W. Branson, responding to the toast, said one did not expect unanimity of opinion—a little criticism was useful at times—but one hoped to have a preponderance of opinion in the right direction. He referred to the relations between the Pharmaceutical Society and the State, and said the friction between the Society and the permanent officials of the Privy Council is disappearing. Mr.



MR. ALFRED ATKINSON, Ph.C.
The President of the Harrogate Association was apprenticed to Mr. T. L. Brown, Ripon, and while with him took in 1888 the Bronze Herbarium Medal. Studied at Muter's, passing the Minor in 1891 and the Major in 1892. Was then a short time with Mr. F. H. Glew, Clapham Road, and a little over fourteen years ago started in business for himself at 2 Parliament Street, Harrogate.

T. E. Handford, in proposing "Kindred Associations," said there were present representatives from the Leeds, Bradford, Ilkley, Dewsbury, and York Associations. The formation of local associations has resulted in a better feeling among the craft generally, and the associations are a ready means of fixing local opinion in times when a crisis threatens.

Mr. A. Humphreys submitted the toast "The Town and Trade of Harrogate," to which Mr. J. H. Wilson, J.P., responded, asserting that Harrogate is right at the front of health-resorts, and as a Harrogate man he was proud to have seen it grow. Complimentary references were also made to Mr. Hayton Davis, the oldest Harrogate pharmacist.

Mr. G. Weston proposed the toast of "The Visitors," to which Mr. G. W. Worfolk responded. Mr. J. H. Beacock proposed the toast of "The Harrogate Association," and Mr. A. W. Wood responded. Musical items were contributed by Mr. J. H. Wilson, Mr. H. G. Dutton, Mr. J. W. Hull, Mr. Weston, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Foden, Mr. Sol. Taylor, Mr. H. G. Mitchell, and Mr. Payton; Mr. H. C. Hines presided at the pianoforte.

Advertisers at Dinner.

In the Prince's Salon of the Holborn Restaurant on March 11 about three dozen members of the Advertisers' Protection Society, Ltd., dined together under the chairmanship of Mr. W. B. Warren, of Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd. Amongst others represented were the Capsuloid Co., Ltd., J. & J. Colman, Ltd., Odol Chemical Works, Molassine Co., Ltd., Scrubb & Co., Ltd., J. C. Eno, Paul Weidhaas Hygienic Institute, G. Whelpton & Son, and A. B. Hickisson (John Bond's Marking-ink). The menu was appetising and well-served, the company was genial, the speeches were terse and pointed, and the music was excellent. The first toast, proposed by Mr. Gros, was "The Society," and Mr. Gros took the opportunity of impressing upon all advertisers the necessity of obtaining from publishers a guarantee of actual paid circulation. "The health of the Chairman" was given by Mr. A. B. Hickisson, and Mr. Warren, in replying to both toasts, emphasised the importance of the circulation question. The Society is now in its seventh year, and it is over a hundred strong, he said. Its *métier* had been business, not sociality; and Mr. Warren was rather sarcastic about pasteboard representations of sphinxes with glowing eyes that are worshipped "in another place." The monthly circular issued to members acted as a storm-cone in the advertising world. Mr. Curzon proposed "The Press and Visitors," and Mr. Crosby replied. The excellence of the musical programme was due to the fine singing of Miss Bertha Gilder, Miss Marion Steimer, Mr. Robert Dennant, and Mr. F. O. Brooks, flavoured with the clever whimsicalities of Mr. Will Ballard.

"Ut Veniant Omnes."

THE annual dinner of the students of Mr. C. Edward Sage, of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, was held at the Bedford Head Hotel, Bedford Square, W.C., on March 12. Mr. Sage presided, and Mr. J. Farrar-Hardwick and Mr. E. B. Raine were Chairmen of the spur-tables. The Principal was supported by Mr. T. H. W. Idris, M.P., Mr. Oliphant Devitt, Mr. W. L. Howie, Mr. J. D. Kettle, B.Sc., Mr. Elliot Brooks, Mr. H. J. Brooks, Mr. T. Maben, and others. After dinner and the loyal toast an entertainment programme was submitted, in which Messrs. Barry Williams, H. J. Brooks, Malone, Knight, T. C. Mansell, Aldrich, Parkinson, and J. Farrar-Hardwick took part. The talent was of an exceptional order, the amusing sketches by Mr. Williams, and Mr. Farrar-Hardwick's original monologue on "The Chemist," à la Kipling, being particularly welcomed.

Mr. Elliot Brooks, in submitting "The Houses of Parliament," noted the fact that this was the first occasion on which an M.P. has attended these annual dinners. In associating the toast with the name of Mr. Idris, he said that gentleman is "interesting to you and interested in you. He is

ONE OF THE BACKERS OF THE BILL

which, if carried into law, will give chemists back some of their ancient rights which have been lost by a legal decision

that cannot be called one of equity." Mr. Idris was heartily received when he rose to reply. He said that it appears to be the general opinion that a man who is an M.P. ought to be prepared to speak at any time, on any subject, and at any length, whether wholesale, retail, or for export. (Laughter.) He was pleased to see such a goodly number of young chemists in the charge of such a proper tutor as Mr. Sage, and he sympathetically advised those who were going forward to their examination to work well, for the calling is one that is worth it. Continuing, he said he had gone to Parliament with a considerable sympathy with the chemist and druggist of the present day. He himself had passed the Minor some time before it was necessary to do so in order to go into business. One of the objects of the 1868 Act was to ensure that men who passed the Minor would get the title "chemist and druggist," certain conditions favourable to them going with it. Then came the company decision, which declared that the individual has no rights under the Act that a company cannot have. He had thought much of the injustice so created. He could never understand why it was not remedied until he got into Parliament, when he fully realised that attempts had been made at various times by able men to get a proper amendment of the law. So also it was only then that he ascertained the real reason of the non-success of those attempts, that reason being a blocking of the way by certain officials and members of the two Houses who looked at the matter from a point of view different from that of the chemist. Having an interest in companies, these gentlemen were afraid that the proposal to conserve the interests of the individual would be inimical to the interests of companies. It would be their duty to correct that erroneous view and show that the public interests are best maintained by ensuring the qualification of the individual and the rights that can only come with personal qualification. But, Mr. Idris continued, there is another reason why legislation has not succeeded—namely, that the chemist is not an active politician. He is a very good fellow, and Mr. Idris was pleased to think that there has been during the past few years a growth of amicable relations among chemists, which should bring about a better understanding and consequent unanimity of action as regards legislation. Referring to the prospects of the Pharmacy Bill, he said the previous night there had been a concrete example of the stupid way in which legislation is blocked. After the Government business had been got over, and the motion for the second reading of the Pharmacy Bill was put from the Chair, Mr. Winfrey said, "Now"; but three or four members immediately responded, "I object," and so the opportunity for progress was lost. He feared that there is very little chance of the Bill being reached before Easter. As to the Government Poisons Bill, Mr. Idris said it is no good for the chemist, and the only hope is that it may be referred to an impartial committee. If considered properly by business men, without bias, their report would, he trusted, wipe out a disgrace that has affected pharmacy so long. Mr. Idris then gave the students some delightful reminiscences of his student days, and concluded with repeated good wishes.

"The School" was the next toast, and it was given by Mr. Howie, and was received with musical honours. Mr. Sage replied in a sympathetic speech, in the course of which he dwelt on the importance of efficient study, his experience being that at present good men are wanted in the chemist's business, and with sound knowledge it is always possible to get a first-rate situation. The only other toast was that of "The Old Boys," submitted by Mr. MacEwan, and responded to by Mr. T. C. Mansell. Before the company separated, the Chairman mentioned that the dinner had been got up by a committee consisting of Messrs. H. E. Cresswell, H. Elms, T. C. Mansell, E. B. Raine, and S. A. Shackleton, who, on his suggestion, were heartily thanked for their successful labours.

Two Bills were introduced in the House of Lords on March 13 by Lord Hylton—one "to prohibit joint-stock companies from carrying on practice as dentists or dental surgeons except by means of duly qualified persons"; and the other "to prohibit joint-stock companies from acting as physicians, surgeons, or medical practitioners." They were read a first time.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 14.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals has been on a more satisfactory scale this week, a more active demand having been apparent in several directions. Refined camphor has been in good request at full prices, principally for export. Glycerin has advanced 2*l.* per ton. Quinine, on the other hand, is $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* lower from makers, but the second-hand market is quite unaffected. Morphine is exceedingly firm, and an advance is anticipated. Bromides are easy and unchanged. Citric acid is excessively scarce, and a further advance has been made in citrates. Among fixed oils almond has advanced 2*d.*, as was anticipated, and apricot-kernel and castor oils are also higher. Quotations for new Norwegian cod-liver oil vary somewhat, and the market is not quite so firm. Essential oils show few changes privately. Sandalwood is firmer, but star aniseed is easy and peppermint oils are flat. Clove is dearer. Lemon and bergamot oils are firm. Among heavy chemicals, sulphate of ammonia and prussiate of potash are easier inclined. Nitrate of soda is higher. The changes of the week are as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Almond oil (B.P.)	Castor oil	Ammonia sulphate	Cascara sagrada
Apricot-kernel oil	Camphor (ref.)	Cod-liver oil	Coriander-seed
Areca	Cardamon seed	Potash prussiate	Cumin-seed
Clove oil	Culvers-root	Wax, bees' (Jam.)	Ipecacuanha
Ferri ammon. cit.	Damiana		Japan wax
Glycerin	Mace		Peppermint oil (H.G.H.)
Pot. citrate	Nutmegs		Quinine and other salts
Quillaia	Sandalwood oil		Sarsaparilla
Soda nitrate			

Cablegrams.

NEW YORK, March 14:—Business in drugs is active. Opium has advanced 10*c.* to \$3.55 per lb. for druggists' in single cases. Quinine has declined to 19*c.* per oz. Copaiba is scarce at 75*c.* for pure. Dandelion is firm at 30*c.*, the market being bare. Cascara sagrada is weak at 9*c.* per lb. Lemon oil is higher at \$1.60, and jalap is easier at 16*c.* per lb.

BERGEN, March 13, 6.10 P.M.:—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the beginning of the season now amounts to 5,955,000, against 14,511,000 at the corresponding date of 1906. The yield of steam-refined cod-liver oil is now 5,850 barrels, against 13,356 barrels at the same time of last year. The weather has improved, but the fishing is below expectations. Market is firm at 78*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest Lofoten non-congealing oil.

Heavy Chemicals.

Generally speaking, there is not much that is new or of very special importance to be recorded as regards the heavy-chemical trade. The all-round demand is very fair, and, if anything, shows an increase, more particularly perhaps in the export-department. As regards the home-trade consumers are taking up existing contracts out in a very satisfactory manner, and a fair amount of business is passing in forward requirements. Values generally are on the steady side, and for reasons mentioned in previous reports are likely to continue so.

ALKALI-PRODUCE.—Bleaching-powder is in good request both on prompt and forward account, and maintains a strong tone. Softwood casks, free on rails, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and export 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Tyne; Liverpool, etc., according to market. Caustic soda is in increased demand: 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 15*s.* to 9*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; and 60 per cent., 8*l.* 15*s.* to 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Ammonia alkali, 58 per cent., is in heavier demand again and well maintained at 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton in bags free on rails. Soda crystals are improving and very steady: f.o.b. Tyne, 62*s.* 6*d.* to 65*s.* per ton, and 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Saltcake has improved in value and is selling more freely at about 40*s.* to 42*s.* 6*d.* per ton free on rails in bulk. Bicarbonate of soda is in steady demand at unchanged rates of 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton in 1-cwt. kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool, and 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton in larger packages. Chlorates of potash and soda are in improved request at $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* to $\frac{3}{8}$ *d.* per lb., according to quantity, etc. Prussiate of potash, $\frac{6}{8}$ *d.* to $\frac{6}{8}$ *d.* per lb., and prussiate of soda, $\frac{4}{8}$ *d.* to $\frac{4}{8}$ *d.* per lb. Hyposulphite of soda is again in strong demand and on the scarce side, with prices ruling very steady and tending towards advancement. Ordinary crystals in large casks 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and in 1-cwt. kegs 7*l.* to 10*l.* per ton, according to quality and quantity. Demand for silicates of soda keeps up well and is somewhat heavier on export account: 140° Tw., 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; 100° Tw., 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; and 75° Tw., 3*l.* 5*s.* to 3*l.* 15*s.* per ton, according to quality, quantity, and destination.

Japanese Iodine.

The "Toyo Yakuho" states that "The London Iodine Co., which practically assumes the world-wide control, has recently proposed an amalgamation, through the Imperial Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, with Japanese iodine-manufacturers, who number over thirty. The authorities concerned are reported to be in favour of the coalition." We believe the origin of this move was that a prominent London firm interested in keeping up the price of iodine approached the Japanese Government with proposals to make the sale of iodine a monopoly of the Government, the London firm to guarantee to supply any quantity of iodine at a certain price. The Japanese authorities found, however, that it was necessary to make iodine because of the potassium nitrate obtained as a by-product and used in the manufacture of gunpowder. The offer was declined, and now a combine is being engineered with the object of preventing price-cutting between new and old world iodine-producers. It may be added, however, that shipments of iodine of potassium from Japan are again coming forward, and these are presumably "outside" any combination.

Cascara Sagrada.

The following is an extract from a letter received from California by a London firm of importers in regard to cascara sagrada: "As we already informed you in a former letter, we have discontinued doing business in this article; but, as you wish us to give you our opinion in regard to same, will say that we personally believe that cascara will advance in price considerably during the present year. Our reasons are as follows: When the high prices prevailed some years ago, a considerable quantity of bark was peeled, and as such peeling destroys the trees, and it takes eight to ten years for them to make a second growth, the sources of supply are much curtailed at present. There are still a good many cascara trees high up in the mountains, in ravines, but to transport the bark to the railroad stations or sea-ports would probably cost more than the value of the goods to-day, and therefore the writer believes that prices must certainly advance on this coast, as the peel this year will probably not be sufficient to supply the demand."

ACID, CITRIC, is very firm, with an increasing scarcity, so much so that dealers find a difficulty in filling small orders for consumption. The United States has again been a purchaser on this market, and several tons have been shipped. Foreign crystals are quoted 1*s.* 10*d.* to 1*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, and English 1*s.* 11*d.*, but the latter is practically off the market. *Howards* have made sales at 2*s.*

ALMONDS.—An advice from Messina dated March 1 states that the trees have begun to flower, and, as usual at this season, sensational news reporting damage has been sent abroad. It is impossible to say how true the reports are. A number of dealers who sold October delivery have, however, become apprehensive, and bought back their contracts at a loss, as they are afraid cold weather may have done harm to the trees. Prices have advanced 2*s.* to 3*s.* Sweet P. and G. for prompt delivery are quoted 88*s.* 3*d.*, and October shipment 77*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. of 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ kilos, f.o.b.

ANISEED is unchanged at 24*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per cwt. for Russian, and at 32*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for Spanish.

ANTIMONY.—Business has been done in Chinese crude at 64*l.* per ton on the spot, being unchanged.

BROMIDES are quiet and unchanged, with sellers of potassium at 8½*d.* per lb. spot. Everybody appears to be well stocked for the time being, and there seems little desire to speculate, even at such unremunerative prices to makers.

CALABAR-BEANS.—Business has been done in Liverpool at from 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.* per lb.

CAMPHOR.—A considerable business has been done by the English refiners, principally for export, at the full price of 4*s.* 10*d.* for 1-oz. tablets. Japanese 2½-lb. slabs have also been sold on the spot at 4*s.* 8*d.* per lb. In the drug-auctions 20 cases of Fukien crude camphor were held at 370*s.* per cwt.

CANARY-SEED is quiet but steady at 34*s.* to 35*s.* per quarter for Turkish on the spot, and Mazagan at 37*s.* to 38*s.*

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 32*s.* per cwt. for fair Dutch on the spot.

CINCHONA.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on March 26 will consist of 7,247 packages Ledgeriana and hybrid and 169 cases and 941 bales of Succirubra, amounting altogether to 8,357 bales; 25 bales Java coca-leaves will also be offered. The stock in first-hands at Amsterdam on March 7 consisted of 4,406 packages Government and 10,408 packages private bark, including the first-hand lots to be offered in the above auction.

CLOVES.—At auction 63 bales Zanzibar offered, of which 50 sold at 7½*d.* for fair; picked Penang were bought in at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* Privately the delivery-market has been active at advancing rates, including March-May at 7½*d.* to 7¾*d.*, June-August 7¾*d.* to 7½*d.*, August-October 7¾*d.*, and October-December at 6½*d.*; for arrival business has been done in new crop September-November shipment at 6¾*d.* and October-December at 6½*d.* c.i.f., d/w.

COCHINEAL.—A small sale of silver Teneriffe is reported from Liverpool at 1*s.* 9½*d.* per lb., and 53 bags grey Lima at 1*s.* 6*d.* in store.

CORIANDER-SEED is lower at 11*s.* to 12*s.* per cwt. for ordinary to good Morocco on the spot for small lots.

CULVERS-ROOT is dearer, at 8½*d.* per lb., c.i.f.

CUMIN-SEED is cheaper at 35*s.* to 45*s.* per cwt. for common to good Morocco, and at 32*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* for East Indian.

DIAMINA-LEAVES are firmer, at 5½*d.* spot or c.i.f.

FENUGREEK-SEED is slow of sale at 10*s.* per cwt. for retail lots of Morocco.

FERRI AMMON. CIT. has advanced 1*d.* to 1*s.* 11½*d.* per lb.

GALLS.—Persian blue are quiet at 80*s.* spot and 72*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f., green 61*s.* and 57*s.* 6*d.* c.i.f.

GAMBIER.—Good cubes are obtainable on the spot at 30*s.* per cwt.

GINGER.—At auction Jamaica was about steady, good middling to fair bright new crop realising 74*s.* to 80*s.* per cwt. A few bags of Cochin and Calicut were sold, including very wormy washed Cochin at 32*s.*; good was bought in at 37*s.* to 38*s.*; Japan was also bought in at 29*s.* A sale of 100 bags Sierra Leone has been made at 30*s.* ex-quay, Liverpool.

GLYCERIN.—The British makers have advanced their quotation by 2*l.* per ton, and now quote 54*l.* for double-distilled s.g. 1,260 in tins and cases in ton lots. From second-hands this price could be shaded.

LINSEED is firm at 48*s.* to 52*s.* per quarter for good clean seed.

MASTICH.—Small sales of the new crop are being made at full prices, the quotation for clean pale tear being 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb.

MORPHINE is very firm, and the probabilities are for an advance of 2*d.* to 3*d.* per oz. At the moment one maker only is disinclined.

OIL, ALMOND.—The prospects of an advance, as intimated in this column last week, were speedily realised, as on Friday last the English pressers announced an advance of 2*d.* per lb., their quotation for sweet B.P. oil now being 2*s.* 2*d.*, and 2*s.* 4*d.* for bleached. Apricot-kernel oil, or so-called peach-kernel oil, has also been advanced 1*d.* to 1*s.* 0½*d.*, and bleached to 1*s.* 2½*d.* per lb. net. The much higher prices ruling for almonds is responsible for the advance in the expressed oil.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR, is offered at 5*s.* 3*d.*, spot, at which price a small business is being done.

OIL, CASTOR.—Hull make is quoted 33*l.* per ton in barrels for prompt delivery, 31*l.* 10*s.* for April, 30*l.* for May, 29*l.* 10*s.* for June, 29*l.* for July-September, and 29*l.* 10*s.* for October-December. Seconds are 1*l.* less. Cases are 50*s.* per ton extra, delivered free ex wharf London.

OIL, CLOVE.—Owing to the sharp advance in cloves (8*d.* having been paid to-day), the English distillers have to-day raised the price of oil to 4*s.* 10*d.* per lb., or 4*s.* 8*d.* in quantities.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The quotations from agents vary considerably, but at the moment there is an easier feeling, as the fishing, although much behind that of last year, has improved. Buyers appear to be holding back at the moment, as the fishing is just now at a critical period, much depending on the catch during the next fortnight or three weeks. Quotations vary from 80*s.* to 85*s.* per barrel, c.i.f., the latter representing a tip-top mark. Eighteen casks of good bright non-freezing Newfoundland oil were limited in the drug-auction at 2*s.* 6*d.* per gal., at which sales are being made privately.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 11 that "the prospects for the cod-fisheries are a little brighter. The weather has for a couple of days been calmer, and the next reports from Lofoten are awaited with much interest as to whether the great masses of fish formerly observed "under the coast" are still remaining there, or whether they have been driven away by the stormy weather. If the former should prove to be the case, the situation (which is for the moment so far from being satisfactory) may entirely change in a week or two of regular fishing. The statistics up to date give the following results:

	1907	1906	1905
Catch of cod (millions) ...	6.0	14.7	6.7
Cod-liver oil (barrels) ...	5,850	13,350	19,900
Liver for "raw" oils (hect.) ...	3,925	5,000	5,000

On the market a quieter feeling has set in, buyers being more inclined to hold back and not so anxious to secure the few and small lots of crude oil that arrive. The last quotation of 80*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, for finest non-congealing Lofoten cod-liver oil would hardly be obtainable at this moment. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 1,496 barrels, against 2,422 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

OIL, LEMON.—Cables from Messina state "rising market." Quotations vary from 5*s.* 11*d.* to 6*s.*, c.i.f., for good brands, and for a tip-top article 6*s.* 6*d.*, f.o.b., is wanted.

OIL, OLIVE.—An advice from Messina states that purchases made by Spain in Italy caused considerable excitement, and prices on the Naples exchange advanced 2*l.* 10*s.* in February. Fortunately the prospects are favourable, which fact induces large holders who have been keeping their oil to sell out. It is not at all certain, however, whether the available stocks will be equal to the demand.

OIL, SANDALWOOD.—Foreign distillers have exhausted practically all the wood in hand before the East Indian auctions, and have advanced the price of genuine sandalwood oil to about 11*s.* 6*d.*, or from 10*s.* 10*d.* to 11*s.* per lb. for large contract quantities. The firms who offer genuine oils maintain their quotations and decline cable offers at lower prices, whereas a few firms offer several grades down to 9*s.* per lb.—prices which speak for themselves. An offer of 10*s.* 4½*d.* for 4,000 lb. genuine oil was, we understand, refused, and business was ultimately done at 10*s.* 6*d.*, with no more to offer at that price. English oil is equally firm at 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* higher than foreign oil.

OPIMUM.—Our Smyrna correspondents write as follows:

SMYRNA, March 2.—Market is quiet, the transactions amounting to four cases only, including two cases choice Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of from 10*s.* 1*d.* to 10*s.* 2*d.*, and two cases Yerli at 10*s.* 4*d.* per lb., c.i.f. European ports. Market closes with buyers. In spite of the unfavourable news concerning the growing poppy-crops, some weak holders have been forced to make concessions. The arrivals in Smyrna amount to 3,150 cases, against 1,455 cases at the corresponding date of last year; the sales in Smyrna during February amount to 199 cases.

SMYRNA, March 8.—The sales amount to 101 cases, including 51 cases selected Karahissar for America, 23 cases usual run t.q. also for U.S.A., 20 cases ditto for the Continent, three cases Yerli t.q., and four cases extra soft. We have had severe cold weather again this week, and there are further reports of damages from the Interior. Stocks also being much reduced.

A report dated February 28 states that the sales during that month amounted to 149 baskets, as follows, including 128 for the United States and 21 for England and the Continent. The news concerning the crop from the principal centres is very unsatisfactory. The severe cold weather experienced during the past two months in the interior has done considerable damage to the young and unprotected plants. No estimate can be given, but it is certain the outturn of all Turkey opium this year will be small, should even the weather during the next few weeks prove favourable for further sowings. As regards future prices it is natural to expect a higher market, for besides a prospective small crop the stocks on the primary markets are much reduced. The arrivals to date at Smyrna since June 1 now amount to 3,150 baskets (of about 160 lb.), against 1,455 at same period last year, and in Constantinople 3,331, against 1,305. The stock is now 1,591 baskets, against 2,419 at the end of February last year, and in Constantinople 268, against 592.

PEPPER.—Fair Singapore is selling slowly on the spot at 4 $\frac{7}{8}$ d., and for arrival May-July shipment has been sold at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. c.i.f. White pepper at auction partly sold at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for Singapore in bags. On the spot 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. has been paid, and April-June shipment has been sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f. d/w.

POTASH CITRATE has advanced 1d. per lb to 1s. 11d.

POTASH, PRUSSIAN.—Foreign yellow is a trifle easier at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—probably 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.—per lb. English appears to be unobtainable.

QUILLAI.—A large business has been done in Liverpool at full to higher prices.

QUININE.—Another $\frac{1}{2}$ d. has been knocked off the price of quinine sulphate by the makers on Wednesday, who now offer German sulphate in bulk at 10d. per oz. Messrs. Howards & Sons, Ltd., have also reduced their prices for sulphate and other salts. Sulphate is now quoted by them at 11d. in bulk, and 1-oz. vials in quantity of not less than 1,000 oz. are 1s. 1d. per oz. The second-hand market has been quite unaffected by this reduction, as they were about 2d. below makers' prices. At the close of last week there was rather more demand at steadier prices, fair spot sales of B. & S. and/or Brunswick sulphate being made at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and May at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. This week there are few sellers, the spot values being 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

SHELLAC remains firm, with small sales on a basis of 212s. to 213s. for fair TN Orange.

SODA NITRATE is dearer at 12s. 3d. per cwt. for refined, and 11s. 6d. for ordinary on the spot.

SQUILL remains scarce and dear, 1s. being asked for good pale.

TRAGACANTH.—At auction on Friday last 1,620 packages were offered, of which about 600 sold, partly without reserve, at irregular prices. Qualities ranging from 90s. and over brought full prices, but the poorer grades were slow of sale. The selection offered was indifferent, medium and good qualities being absent. Druggists' firsts are also scarce. Persian seconds realised 12l. 10s. per cwt.; thirds, 9l. 5s. to 9l. 12s. 6d.; fair to good fourths, 5l. 17s. 6d. to 7l. 12s. 6d.; hoggly fourths, 5l. to 5l. 12s. 6d.; fifths, 80s. to 97s. 6d.; lower grades, 50s. to 57s. 6d.; dark pickings, 32s. to 47s. 6d. Hog, pale, 87s. 6d. to 90s.; dark ditto, 74s. to 75s.; low dark, 35s. to 50s. Siftings, pale, 85s. to 90s.; reddish, 72s. 6d. to 77s. 6d.; and dark 35s. to 55s. per cwt.

TURMERIC.—Fair sales of good bright Madras have been made at 28s., fair at 27s., and dull bulb and finger mixed at 20s. 6d. One hundred bags of fair bright Madras finger were held at 28s., and 50 bags of slightly weevilly had been sold privately.

London Drug-auctions.

At the auctions of old and new goods the selection offered was rather more representative than usual, but an exceedingly dull tone prevailed. Aloes, both Cape and Curaçao, realised full rates, particularly as the quality was not fine. Areca brought famine-prices. Balsam copaiba remains easy. Very firm prices were paid for buchu. Benzoin is in fair demand, and steady. Cardamoms sold at slightly irregular but full prices, seeds being firmer. Cascara sagrada sold at lower prices, but several lots advertised for sale "without reserve" were limited. Calumba continues easy. Dragon's-blood is steady and in demand. Ergot is slow. Gamboge is firm and selling at full rates. Jamaica honey was mostly highly limited. Ipécacuanha is distinctly lower for all descriptions.

Myrrh is plentiful and neglected. Lemongrass oil sold at cheap prices, and for peppermint a further decline of 3d. was accepted for H.G.H. Clove oil is dearer. Steady prices were paid for lime, orange, and eucalyptus oils. Rhubarb is in fair demand at steady prices. For grey Jamaica sarsaparilla prices were 6d. lower. Tinnevely senna was mostly in second-hands, but full prices were paid. Alexandrian sold cheaply. For Jamaica beeswax easier prices were paid; Zanzibar and Madagascar were steady. The following is a list of the amounts offered and disposed of, asterisks marking private sales:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Acid, tartaric	1	0	Mastic	5	0
Albumen	10	0	Menthol	3	0
Aloes—			Musk (Cabardine) ..	1	1
Cape	16	16	Musk trimmings ..	1	0
Curaçao	34	34	Myrrh	109	3
Socotrine	28	8			
Ambergris (tins) ..	3	0	Oil—		
Ammoniacum	27	0	bergamot (tins) ..	4	0
Aniseed	20	0	cajuput	3	0
Annatto-seed	24	0	cinnamon	19	*4
Areca	11	11	clove	2	0
Balsam—			cod-liver (Newf.) ..	18	0
Copaiba	10	0	(Norway) ..	8	*8
Tolu	5	0	copaiba	1	0
Benzoin—			eucalyptus	71	19
Palembang	173	2	lemon	4	0
Siam	2	0	lemongrass (cs.) ..	30	15
Sumatra	230	60	lime	10	8
Buchu	32	4	orange	1	1
Calumba	76	48	patchouli	15	0
Camphor (crude) ..	20	0	peppermint	50	42
Canella alba	12	0	wintergreen	5	0
Cannabis indica ..	12	0	Olibanum	93	29
Cantharides	2	0	Orange-peel	66	?
Cardamoms	220	196	Orchella weed	22	0
Cascara sagrada ..	376	175	Papain	4	0
Cascarilla	18	0	Patchouli-leaves ..	4	0
Chamomiles	5	0	Quassia chips	120	0
Chiretta	14	0	Rhatany	38	0
Cinchona	43	43	Rhubarb (China) ..	36	20
Givet	5	0	Saffron	10	*10
Coca-leaves	25	8	Sarsaparilla—		
Colocynth	9	3	grey	13	8
Cubebis	58	0	Honduras	5	0
Cumin-seed	69	0	Lima	7	0
Cuttle-bone	114	0	native	8	5
Dill-seed	100	0	spurious	9	0
Dragon's-blood ..	45	12	Scabiac	52	12
Elemi	61	0	Senna and pods—		
Ergot	20	0	Alex.	79	15
Gamboge	3	0	Tinnevely	297	216
Guaiacum	10	10	Soap, Castile	1	1
Gum arabic	91	2	Squill	2	0
Honey	318	32	Sticklac	78	0
Insect-flowers ..	3	0	Sugar of milk	5	*5
Ipécacuanha—			Turmeric	112	62
Cartagena	31	7	Turt e (dried)	1	0
Matto Grosso (Rio) ..	20	7	Wax (bees)—		
Minas	11	7	East Indian	61	0
Kamala	1	1	Jamaica	10	5
Kino	6	0	Madagascar	151	0
Kola	33	4	Morocco	4	0
Mangrove bark ..	33	0	Zanzibar	46	30
Manna	3	0	Wax (veg.)	33	23

ALBUMEN.—Good Chinese was bought in at 2s. 7d., a pocket bid of 2s. 4d. being refused.

ALOES.—A parcel of 34 boxes of Curaçao realised full rates, 51s. being paid for fair liver, 48s. for capey, turning livery, and 45s. to 46s. for dull and dark liver. Of Cape aloes 13 cases were shown and sold at full rates, 31s. to 33s. being paid for fair roughish seconds, and 28s. to 29s. for common drossy. Three cases of very good seconds from Algoa Bay also sold on "estimated tares" at 33s., being firm. Eight packages of Socotrine, of old import, in cases and casks, sold at from 42s. to 50s. for dry.

ARECA, being extremely scarce, the much higher price of 24s. was paid for 11 bags of unhusked partly wormy Zanzibar.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—For 5 cases from Hamburg (certified B.P., according to Parry's analysis) a bid of 3s. 6d. per lb. is to be submitted. Five cases of filtered B.P. (Parry's analysis) were bought in at 4s. 3d. per lb.

BENZON in fair demand. Fifteen cases of fair seconds well packed with small almonds sold at from 7l. 2s. 6d. to 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt., barely fair ditto 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 15s.,

ordinary seconds 6*l.* subject. Fifteen cases thirds realised 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. Small sales of Palembang were made at from 37*s.* to 42*s.* subject. Two cases of small to medium old-fashioned reddish blocky Siam almonds were held at 18*l.*

BUCHU are firm. Good green round leaves sold at 10½*d.* per lb., but for the lower qualities no demand was shown.

CALUMBA.—Forty-eight bags ordinary dull natural sorts sold at 12*s.* per cwt. subject, and for another lot of similar quality 12*s.* 6*d.* was wanted.

CARDAMOMS sold at slightly irregular to generally full prices, seeds, however, being firmer. The following rates were paid: Ceylon Mysore, bold and medium round bright pale, 2*s.* 2*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.*; medium ditto, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*; small bold and medium round pale, 1*s.* 11*d.* to 2*s.*; small and medium pale, 1*s.* 9*d.*; small pale, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; good splits, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 9*d.*; brown and split, 1*s.* 7*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.*; good pickings, 1*s.* 8*d.* Seed, 2*s.* 1*d.* Bold long unbleached Tellicherry, 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.*; small to medium ditto, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*; very small ditto, 1*s.* 7*d.*; brown and split, 1*s.* 7*d.*; seed, 1*s.* 10*d.* Fifteen bags of cardamom shells realised 7½*d.*

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Seventy-five bags fair bright 1905 crop sold without reserve at from 34*s.* to 36*s.* per cwt., no discount, gross for net, being cheaper. Although two other parcels were printed as "without reserve," these terms were withdrawn, the lots being held at 40*s.* to 42*s.*

CASCARILLA.—Siftings were firmly held at 40*s.*, a bid of 35*s.* being refused. Quill was held at from 80*s.* down to 60*s.* for thin twigg.

CASTILE SOAP.—A case realised 20*s.*, "if pay charges."

CHIRETTA.—For a parcel of 14 bags mixed and part perished, from Calcutta, 2½*d.* was mentioned as the price.

COCA-LEAVES.—Eight cases of ordinary broken and damaged South American sold without reserve at from 3*d.* to 4½*d.* Good greenish Ceylon were bought in at 10½*d.*, a bid of 9*d.* being refused.

COLOCYNTH.—Fair pale Turkey apple was bought in at 1*s.*, a bid of 8½*d.* being refused. Ordinary broken sold at 6½*d.*, and damaged at 6*d.*

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—In good demand; 21 cases were offered, of which six had been sold privately. In auction a further 6 cases were disposed of, including good bright seedy lump, partly mixed with dull, at 9*l.* 5*s.* per cwt. subject, and ordinary dull bag-shaped lump at 5*l.* 15*s.* From another catalogue fair bright seedy lump was held at 8*l.* 10*s.*; for good reeds the buying-in price was 9*l.* 5*s.*

ELEMI.—A new lot of mostly good white pasty Manila was limited at 75*s.* per cwt.

ERGOT.—Six bags of extra bold sound slightly rough Portuguese were held at 1*s.* 9*d.*

GAMBEO is firm at 17*l.* per cwt., the price for which good orange fractured slightly blocky Siam pipe is selling.

GUALACUM, which is seldom offered nowadays, sold at from 7½*d.* to 8*d.* for fair glassy block, and 6*d.* for slightly drossy and broken block.

GUM ARABIC.—Good pale and amber scented Aden was bought in at 32*s.* 6*d.*, and for small white picked Kordofan gum 50*s.* was wanted, a bid of 46*s.* being refused. Persian insoluble sorts were bought in at 20*s.* per cwt. Sales of soft Soudan sorts have been made in Liverpool at 35*s.* per cwt.

HONEY.—Jamaica was held much above buyers' ideas, and where sales were made full prices were obtained. They included 22 packages of dark amber liquid in barrels at from 20*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* 6*d.*, and yellow set, in half-barrels, at 20*s.* Ten cases of good liquid Californian realised from 28*s.* 6*d.* to 30*s.* Sales of Chilean Pile II. have been made in Liverpool at 21*s.* per cwt.

IPECACUANHA is lower. Seven bales of Matto-Grosso sold without reserve at from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 10*d.* per lb. for dull lean to fair grey, and 7 bales of ordinary very lean Minas sold at 7*s.* 4*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*, with 1 bale at 7*s.* 1*d.* subject. Seven bales of fair Cartagena sold at 5*s.* 11*d.* per lb., being cheaper; 6*s.* was asked in another instance. Another parcel of Matto-Grosso was limited at from 8*s.* to 8*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

KAMALA.—A case of the usual sandy quality sold at 7½*d.* per lb., subject.

KOLA.—Four bags of dark and rather mouldy Jamaica sold at 3*d.* per lb.

MANNA.—Three cases of old brown sorts were bought in at 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

MENTHOL.—Three cases of unworked Suzuki brand were bought in at 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb. Privately Kobayashi on the spot is quoted 8*s.* 3*d.* per lb., and at the close of last week further sales from second-hands were made at 8*s.*, c.i.f., for near at hand.

MYRRH is very plentiful now and quite neglected. Three bags of common dark pickings sold at 50*s.*

OIL, CINNAMON.—Two cases of Ceylon bark oil were held at 9*d.* per oz.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Steady. Nineteen cases of B.P. oil (Umney's analysis) realised 1*s.* For amygdalina 9½*d.* was the limit for 31 cases.

OIL, LEMONGRASS.—Fifteen cases of Cochin sold, partly without reserve, at the following rates: 67 to 69 per cent. aldehydes (citril), 3½*d.*; 4 cases of 75 to 76 per cent. at 3½*d.* subject; 3 cases of 80 per cent., 4*d.*; and 4 cases of 84 per cent. at 4*d.*

OIL, LIME.—Fair West Indian distilled sold at from 5*s.* to 3*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

OIL, ORANGE.—A case of West Indian sold at 6*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Ten cases of Japanese dementholised (Suzuki) sold without reserve at 5*s.* 6*d.*, and for 30 cases of American H.G.H., also without reserve, from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 12*s.* 7½*d.* was paid, being 3*d.* cheaper than the prices paid a fortnight ago in similar circumstances. Two cases of McKesson & Robbins brand tin oil were sold without reserve at 9*s.* 3*d.* per lb.

OLIBANUM.—A bid of 26*s.* is to be submitted for very blocky and small Aden drop. Fair drop, slightly blocky, sold at from 44*s.* to 45*s.* for new crop, and garblings, slightly blocky, sold at 28*s.* 6*d.*; siftings were bought in.

ORANGE-PEEL.—A few sales of dull Maltese strip were made at 7*d.* For ringlets 1*d.* per lb., "if pay charges," was accepted.

QUASSIA.—For chips 12*l.* per ton was asked.

RHUBARB.—Steady. Two cases medium to bold Shensi, orange-coated, with three quarters good pinky fracture, sold at 2*s.* 6*d.*; and for 2 cases of medium round Canton, with three quarters pale pinky fracture, 1*s.* 8*d.* was paid. Small to medium flat High dried, with three quarters good pinky fracture, sold at 1*s.* 5*d.*; and 3 cases round horny High-dried, with three quarters fair pinky fracture, realised 11½*d.* per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was about 6*d.* per lb. lower than the broker's valuations that had been made previous to the sales, 3*s.* 9*d.* being paid for 8 bales of fair. Nobody wished to go on at that price, and the remaining 5 bales were bought in at 4*s.* 3*d.* Native Jamaica was steady. Yellow sold at 2*s.*, pale red at 2*s.* 1*d.*, and fair red at 2*s.* 3*d.* Honduras was bought in at 2*s.* 3*d.* The value privately is about 2*s.* 6*d.*

SCABLAC was steady. Sales of fair native Madras were made at 8*l.* 5*s.*, and of block at 7*l.*

SENNA sold at steady to full prices as follows: Tinnevely low dark, 1*d.*; ordinary small spotty leaf, 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.*; small medium greenish, 2½*d.* to 2¾*d.*; fair medium greenish, 2¾*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. Fifty-one packages sold without reserve. Pods, 1¾*d.* Of 20 bales of Alexandrian about half sold at about 3*d.* subject for ordinary broken leaf. In another instance siftings were held at 3½*d.* and broken leaf at 4*d.*

SQUILL.—In auction 3 packages red squill sold at 1*d.* per lb.

WAX, BEES.—Jamaica sold at rather easier rates: three packages at from 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 8*l.* Most of the Madagascar was bought in at 7*l.* per cwt. Twenty-one packages of Zanzibar sold at 6*l.* 15*s.* per cwt.

WAX, JAPAN, cheaper on sales "without reserve," 23 cases good pale realising 62*s.* 6*d.* to 63*s.* per cwt.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Is Protection Worth While?

SIR,—We find abundant evidence of endeavours to take advantage of the maintenance of Elliman's Universal Embrocation, price 1s. 1½d., at 1s. by offering substitutions marked 1s. 1½d. for 10½d.

Also we notice that embrocations, made up to escape the medicine-stamp, and put up by wholesale houses for retailers, are commonly exposed, whilst Elliman's is kept in the background; therefore we now ask the question; Is protection worth while?

If a high percentage of retailers treat the protected article the same as a cut price, then we say "No." The manufacturer has nothing to gain by forcing the public to pay anything at all for his manufactures, and so, having arrived at the conclusion that we will not allow our terms of business to be used to our detriment, we require it to be proven that to maintain protection is worth while.

We are, yours truly,

Slough, March 13.

ELLIMAN SONS & CO.

About Alcohol in Wines.

SIR,—Looking up "Squire's Companion" for the alcoholic strength of some wines, I find port 16.20 per cent., sherry 14.72, claret 7.72, etc., "from Dr. Christison's experiments in 1838." Chemists have been very active for the past seventy years, and is it possible that we have no more recent experiments than those of 1838 on the alcoholic percentage of wines? If not, someone might take up the question for the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Yours truly,

Dublin, March 9.

J. C. McWALTER.

The Bromine-process for the Determination of Peptone.

SIR,—It is unfortunate that Messrs. Cowie and Dickson are not conversant with the literature of the bromine method for determining peptones, nor even with the portion of it given by Allen in his article on meat-extracts ("Comm. Org. Analysis," vol. iv., pp. 315, *et seq.*). The bromine method was originally devised and adopted as one step in a scheme of analysis of meat-extracts and allied preparations. Had Allen not believed the precipitation of peptones by bromine in presence of hydrochloric acid to be complete, the method could not have been fitted into his scheme, since the estimation of the amount of "flesh-bases" (by difference) would then have been quite inaccurate. But Allen and the present writer found that peptones are completely separable by bromine, and thus, other forms of nitrogen having been determined, the residual nitrogen can with accuracy be returned as that of the "flesh-bases." These findings have been repeatedly confirmed, and, as I pointed out in my first letter, this method has now largely replaced the older and less reliable processes for determining peptones, and no correction is made for any supposed imperfect precipitation, as your correspondents appear to imagine. Indeed, in the case of meat-extracts, in the analysis of which the method finds its greatest employment, no such correction could, obviously, be applied.

Messrs. Cowie and Dickson infer that, in the analysis of pepsin, Allen determined the nitrogen in the filtrates

from bromine because of the imperfect precipitation of the peptones. I can, however, assure them that they are mistaken, and the footnote (2) in "Comm. Org. Analysis," vol. iv., p. 352, distinctly states that it was because of a difficulty in obtaining clear filtrates. Besides, the amount of nitrogen left in the filtrate only amounted to 0.147, and that with admittedly imperfect filtration! Other subsequent experiment, in which the filtrates were clear, showed practically no nitrogen remaining in solution.

My little criticism of Messrs. Cowie and Dickson's method, of which I acknowledge the value, was only intended as against its use as a pharmacopoeial test-process, and I still maintain that a method involving determinations of nitrogen by the Kjeldahl process is beyond the scope of the ordinary pharmacist.

Yours faithfully,

ARNOLD R. TANKARD.

82 Llanthwney Road, Newport, Mon., March 12.

Laboratory Ambitions.

SIR,—In reply to "Rojam," the best plan in his case would be to attach himself to a public analyst or one who is an F.I.C., and where his pharmaceutical and microscopic knowledge would be available. Two years thus would count for the A.I.C. as one academic year, and then there would be two more years at some such place as the Universities which are cropping up about the country. He should, however, matriculate. Latin is not now required by the Institute. After which he could sit for the A.I.C., and finally get F.I.C. If he elects to take B.Sc. London, he is spared the two years at the University, and may proceed to examination when ready. The Pharmaceutical Society's School is also recognised as a suitable centre to take the two years' course referred to. Altogether the analytical business is a very poor one, unless it is attached to a public appointment or the man has a keen insight into "affairs" and possesses inventive powers and shows originality.

ABEL SCHOLAR.

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1907," for much legal information as to all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Lodo (63/58).—The contract for advertising is binding upon you, and we can see no way by which you can get out of it without the consent of the other party.

Nomen (63/65).—The label and carton for the tonie take it out of the known, admitted, and approved remedies class by stating that the "sole manufacturers" are So-and-So. See the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 259, 12, and p. 262, 70.

J. J. C. (58/53).—When a customer definitely orders an article which is not in stock, and you get it for him at his request and for an agreed price, he is bound to complete his part of the bargain when you complete yours. The circumstances in your case are exceptional, in so far as the customer has reasonable grounds for saying that the article is no longer necessary, but that does not free him from his liability. You should tell him so, and offer to try to sell the article for him at a reduced price, he to pay you the price agreed upon, and you to give him the price obtained when the article is sold.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

Donard (45/1).—CATTLE-TONIC.—We make this out to be pulv. cinchonæ without any addition.

Natal (Durban) (54/36).—HAIR-WASH.—This cannot be exactly analysed, but resembles the following product:

Ext. pilocarp. liq. ...	...	...	3j.
Tinct. canthar. ...	...	...	3j.
Aq. lavand. ...	...	...	3j.
Lin. saponis ...	...	...	3ij.
Aquam ad ...	...	...	3viij.

Misce.

A. C. G. (55/29).—WASHABLE DISTEMPER.—The powder variety of washable distempers has as a basis plaster of Paris, which sets after being mixed with water and so does not rub off. Another kind, containing glue and potash bichromate, becomes insoluble after exposure to light. A representative

recipe, which was given in the *C. & D.* some time ago, is as follows:

Freshly calcined gypsum ...	100 parts
Powdered animal glue ...	5 parts
Calcined copper sulphate ...	1 part

For use mix a pint of water with each pound of the powder.

Thirty Years' Subscriber (56/58).—THE COCAINE OINTMENT is unfit for use. Mr. R. A. Cripps (see *C. & D.*, July 28, 1896, p. 176) showed that both the alkaloid and its hydrochloride in ointment-form decompose on keeping, so that in the case of the former the alkaloid almost disappears. The decomposition-products are of an irritating nature, and the basis must also change. We note that yours has become granular and lemon-coloured, which is what might be expected.

Anxious (56/36).—We do not undertake the identification of drugs about which no particulars are sent. The bit of root that you send may be one of half-a-dozen things. Externally it looks like the root of *Tamus communis*.

Nux Vomica (54/73).—ACTION OF HEAT ON SALT.—When salt is thrown on to a hot fire it is slowly volatilised and partly decomposed. At the same time the salt retards the complete combustion of the fuel that usually takes place, with the result that instead of the incombustible carbon dioxide being formed, carbon monoxide results. The last-named burns with a blue flame.

Silurian (41/70).—TEETH-EXTRACTION.—You do not make it clear what process of painless extraction you are referring to. By one method the gums are anæsthetised, and in another an injection is made into the root of the tooth.

Strength (169/28).—Our legal reports will give you the information you require, as the subject is now before the Courts.

A. E. M. (51/24).—BUST-DEVELOPERS.—Anything slightly greasy that assists massage serves for this purpose, as the massage, rather than the application, is the agent which influences any supposed development of an organ which varies in size from month to month. A little arsenic (about gr. $\frac{1}{10}$) is better than nux vomica, with a 5-grain dose of Bland's pill, thrice daily.

Cartal (51/55).—PROSPECTS IN VANCOUVER.—See reply to correspondents in the *C. & D.*, January 12, p. 68.

H. C. B. (49/29).—ANILINE MARKING-INK.—It is possible that failure of the recipe given in the *C. & D.*, November 10, 1906, p. 734, is due to a preventable cause. On the face of it we should not have expected soda to have removed the coal-tar or the oil-black. We have another similar formula in which Brunswick black and drop-black ground in turpentine replace the coal-tar and oil-black. Probably a few experiments would get over your difficulties. Another class of recipe which we recently had occasion to investigate is that in which aniline salt is used. This depends on the oxidation of aniline into aniline black in the presence of copper, the methods being founded on Lightfoot's process for dyeing black, which was patented in 1863. Couper afterwards obtained a similar result by oxidising nitrobenzene and aniline with hydrochloric acid, iron filings, and copper turnings. The following is a recipe which was recently received, but we have not tried it. Perhaps you will include this in the scope of your experimental work and let us know the result:

Aniline salt ...	10 oz.
Sodium chloride ...	4 oz.
Copper chloride ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Glycerin ...	2 dr.
Shellac varnish (aqueous) ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water ...	20 oz.

Assistant (42/5).—NERVOUS-DEBILITY TONIC.—Try the following:

Liq. ferri phos. conc. (1-4) ...	3ss.
Quinin. hydrochlor. ...	gr. xij.
Tr. gentian. co. ...	3ss.
Glycerini ...	3ss.
Aquam ad ...	3iv.

M.S.A.

A teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water thrice daily.

Patience (54/59).—COLOUR OF KAOLIN.—This varies, according to the source, from pure white to greyish, yellowish, or brownish tints. As an infants' dusting-powder the purest and whitest kind is used; this you should obtain by comparing samples. The tint of kaolin being due to the small quantity of iron oxide it contains ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.), the colour is improved by digesting the earth for a day or so with hydrochloric acid (1 in 2), washing thoroughly, and drying. It is better, however, by choosing a naturally white kaolin to avoid the purification-operation.

C. E. (54/11).—RESIN SPIRIT is made by the destructive distillation of the lower grades of resin left in the stills after the separation of spirit of turpentine. Cast-iron stills, holding from 3 to 10 tons of resin, are used with a copper condensing-worm. The volatile portion given off between 80° and 250° C. is resin spirit; above that temperature a heavier product is obtained, known as resin oil. The spirit is employed as a solvent in varnish-making, while the oil generally sold as "pine oil" is useful as a lubricant or similar purposes where a thick oil is indicated. Both resin spirit and oil are employed to adulterate other oils.

Seasonal Sheep-Diseases.

THE Duke of Northumberland presided at the Friday evening lecture at the Royal Institution on March 8, when to a thinnish audience Professor David J. Hamilton, M.B., of Aberdeen University, discoursed on certain seasonal diseases of sheep, the results of experiments which he has been conducting under the patronage of the Board of Agriculture, and partly on the Duke of Northumberland's sheep-farms. It is interesting to note that the lecturer is the son of a pharmacist, the late Mr. Alexander Hamilton, of Perth and Dundee. He is a distinguished pathologist. His subject last week is one of great importance to sheep-farmers, for from one disease alone (braxy) nearly a million sheep are lost annually in this country. The professor dealt with braxy, louping-ill or trembling, black-quarter, malignant oedema, struck, and two diseases which he provisionally calls A and B. These diseases occur at particular times of the year, with such regularity that the date of their appearance can be foretold almost to a day. Braxy prevails in the autumn and winter months, and louping-ill in the spring. They occur only in certain districts—mainly along the west coast and southern counties of Scotland and the northern counties of England—but the east coast of Great Britain is almost exempt. Braxy seems to prevail wherever the Gulf Stream impinges on the littoral of a country. Professor Hamilton described his research for the origin of the disease, and stated that it is due to a micro-organism which is found specially abundant in the peritoneal sac of dead animals. In the case of louping-ill also, a bacillus was discovered in the peritoneal liquid; it resembles, but is quite distinct from, that of braxy, both forming spores which may lie on the pasture for years without losing their vitality—thus aiding in the perpetuation of their respective diseases. The bacilli are anaerobic. When these diseases are thoroughly established remedial measures are of little avail. The course of braxy is so rapid that opportunity is seldom afforded for the administration of curative agents, while in the case of the other diseases nothing in the lecturer's experience has the slightest effect in staying the course of the disease. Efforts at the amelioration of the scourges must therefore be preventive, and he has succeeded in preparing a serum which makes sheep immune when administered by the mouth at the proper season—the hypodermic syringe not being an instrument which farmhands can use. Similar treatment was carried out with louping-ill in the spring of 1906 in the worst districts of Scotland, 1,340 first-year sheep were treated, and there was not a single death among them. The latest experiments with braxy began last August in Scotland, Ireland, and England, in this case the effort being made to produce multiple immunisation at one operation—for braxy, louping-ill, malignant oedema, and diseases A and B, the five distinct bacilli of these being found in the peritoneal cavity of affected sheep. A drench of the immunised serum from the five was administered, and in Scotland and Ireland the experiments had been wonderfully successful, and the mortality from all causes would not come up to more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent., though the mortality in Scotland among undrenched sheep in the same districts as those in which the experiments were conducted had been enormous. The experiments had failed on the Duke of Northumberland's property in the North of England, but the lecturer thought the mortality was really due to black-quarter, and the bacillus of that was not one of the five used in making the serum.

WHOLESALE.

TRAVELLER (26) seeks re-engagement; 5 years with present firm; London and suburbs preferred. 195/7, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER, qualified, sound connection, whole North of England, desires first-class additional agency. 190/72, Office of this Paper.

OFFICE Manager, Bookkeeper, or Cashier; 28; energetic; reliable; 12 years' experience; first-class references. 192/38, Office of this Paper.

ESSENCES, Perfumery.—Wanted, good position; test capability; any sample taken from suitable firm. Address, "Scents," (191/11), Office of this Paper.

AS Representative.—Smart young lady, with good London connection, wishes engagement with Wholesale firm or to push new article. 196/2, Office of this Paper.

INTERVIEW.—Representative open for berth with good house; 14 years with present firm; sound references; early interview arranged. "Civility" (194/34), Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist requires Laboratory position in good firm; salary secondary if good experience; excellent references. "Formalin" (192/32), Office of this Paper.

AS Representative of a good house for South Africa; many years' experience; large sound connection, and well known both in Africa and this country. "F. S." (191/25), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER in Chemical products, with good connection in Italy, wishes to Represent good English house for Pharmaceutical Specialities. Particulars, Adr. Dr. Ferrero, Via Manyoni 17, Milano.

TRAVELLER, qualified Chemist, good connection, well known in North of England, desires to represent first-class Drug house; calling upon Medical men or Chemists. 190/27, Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST or Manager to Proprietary Medicine or Manufacturing firm; qualified; 28; smart, original, up-to-date, good advertisement writer and organiser; first-class experience and references. "Chemist" (195/30), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST, aged 27, Englishman, with Continental education, 4 languages perfectly, experience in German Laboratories and works, desires situation in England or Colonies. Address "Chemist," o/o Berry's Advertising Agency, 180/1, Fleet Street, London.

AS Representative.—Gentleman, of good address and well educated, wishes to Represent a good Drug or Sundries house in the North-East of England; good experience in Retail, also in Travelling; disengaged. Address, "N. C." (191/27), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER; disengaged; Drugs, Sundries, Perfumes, Soap, Packed goods, with a 7 years' steady record of sales to 1,500 Chemists, Stores, and Shippers; qualified; aged 33; Agencies or Commissions entertained. "Ability" (195/33), Office of this Paper.

N.B.—REPRESENTATIVE (energetic, gentlemanly, and firm only (Drugs, Specialities, and Perfumery preferred); connection; extensive experience; successful Salesman; undeniable references. Address, stating remuneration offered, and particulars, "Guarantee" (193/38), Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLER open for engagement; recommended by present London Proprietary house; satisfactory reasons for change; 11 years' sound connection; calling Chemists and Grocers, Proprietary goods, Packed Drugs, in Scotland thorough knowledge Drug trade; highest references; resident Edinburgh; can arrange interview. 192/33, Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. E. C. WRITES:

"Thanks to the simple and clear way in which you have compiled your notes, I have found the study of Optics not only easy but a pleasure, and now meet with no difficulties." Tuition fee £2 2s. 0d.

F. E. C. Bamister Practising Optician, BLOXWICH.

MACADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephone 81 Lee Green.

SHARES FOR SALE (free of commission, subject).—10 Brunner Mond Ordinary, £5 16s. 9d.; 232 Camwall Ordinary 6s., 32 Preference 13s.; 50 Castner-Kellner Ordinary, 25s. 7½d.; 110 Idris "A" Ordinary, 27s. 3d.; 160 G. B. Kent Preference, 17s. 6d.; 100 Peek Frean Preference, 22s.; 100 Sanitas, 22s. 9d.; 100 Bovril Ordinary, 21s. 6d.; 50 Pears' Ordinary, 31s. 9d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Bankers, London and County. Established 1898.

CHEMISTS' SHOP-FITTINGS (SECOND-HAND).—Ranges mahogany drawers, with bevelled-edge glass labels and cut-glass knobs, shelving above, lockers below; mahogany dispensing-screens, counters with glass-case fronts, wall-cases, bent-front and flat-top counter-cases, counter-desks, tooth-brush cases, complete shop-rounds, etc.; every requisite for Chemists; extensive stock to select from at extremely low prices; practical men sent to all parts; illustrated catalogues and estimates free. **MATTHEWS, CHEMISTS' FITTER**, 14 and 16 MANCHESTER STREET, LIVERPOOL.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—12-ft. handsome drug-fitting, with 60 mahogany-fronted, bevelled-edged labelled drawers, with pilasters, cornice, and shelves and lockers, £12 10s.; 12-ft. solid mahogany and plate-glass counter, £10; 7-ft. exceptionally handsome dispensing-screen, counter, and sponge-case, £14 10s.; and quantity of others at low prices. **Phillip Josephs & Sons, Ltd.**, 93 Old Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C.

SHOP-FITTINGS. SECOND-HAND FIXTURES.—Chemists requiring additional fittings or opening new premises would find it to their advantage to write us for particulars and photographs; we have a large assortment of second-hand fittings at rock-bottom prices. **WALTER KNOWLES & CO.**, 83 VICTORIA STREET, LIVERPOOL.

SHOP-FIXTURES (Second-hand).—Dispensing-screens; case-fronted and other serving counters; drug-fittings, drawers, glass labels, knobs, lockers, shelves, cornices, etc.; counter drawers, with label spaces, till and paper drawers; desk and perfume-case; shelves for window with standard bars and brackets complete; 6-ft. wall-case, etc. Send for List. **TREBLE & CO.**, Complete Shop Fitters, Rectory Works, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, N.E., and 7 Grange Loan, Edinburgh.

THE MORE I THINK OF IT

the more convinced I am it is going to take on," writes a client who is just renewing for the second year. This refers to my latest notion for Easter, and to be in time for this please write for booklet, "Business Building, and How Accomplished," then write to the references sent with it, and, if satisfied, join within seven days. Every proof of a certain increase is given.

Bernard Slack

319 High Street,
WEST BROMWICH.

OFFERS invited in Lignum Muira-Puama, rasped or roughly powdered; 500 to 1,000 kilos. Address **H. Unger**, Chemical Manufacturer, Berlin, N.W. 7.

OPTICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Exemptions granted to Chemists in the S.M.C. examinations will cease after the November examination. Take my course of Optics and you will be able to enter the November exams. and obtain the exemptions. **W. J. Wright, F.S.M.C., F.I.O.** (holder of the S.M.C. Special and Sight-testing Diplomas), 51 Charlwood Street, London, S.W.

REMEMBER.

The price is right, the paper right, the printing good; size of Handbills, roughly 7½ by 5½; printed with any wording you please.

5,000 4/6, 10,000 8/-, 20,000 15/-, carriage paid in England and Wales.

MARTIN NEWBY, 14 New St., Birmingham.

A NICE BIRTHDAY PRESENT for a Chemist and Druggist, or apprentice or assistant to one, is a copy of "The Art of Dispensing" or "Pharmaceutical Formulas," bound in half-morocco. The first-named, thus bound, is 8s. 6d., and the second 12s. 6d. (with 6d. extra for postage), both being obtained from **THE PUBLISHER**, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

THE Bone Phosphate and Chemical Co., Ltd., Flint, North Wales, are open to appoint Chemists their Sole Agents, where not yet represented, for the sale of their Disinfectants, attractively packed, and for the sale of their Sheep-dips, which are of world-wide reputation; every support given to thoroughly assist the agents. Apply as above.

£35.—Mahogany fitting, 10 ft., 48 drawers, glass knobs and labels; 5-ft. mahogany and plate-glass screen and counter; 10-ft. mahogany top counter; wall-case, mahogany and plate-glass; perfume case and desk, mahogany and plate-glass; inspection invited. Call or write, **Rudduck & Co.**, 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

ABOUT THAT TOOTH BRUSH STAND:

Have the following firms' travellers shown you one—Newbery's, Sanger's, or Quilliam's? If not, they will when they call; 2/- net is their price, or I send you one post free 2/3, made of real oak and washable fronts.

Bernard Slack

319 High Street,
WEST BROMWICH.

American Notes.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

COCAINE BY PRESCRIPTION.—A new section of the Sanitary Code of New York City provides that no cocaine or salt of cocaine, either alone or in combination, shall be sold by retail in the city, except upon the prescription of a physician. This replaces a simple poison-labelling requirement.

THE WILL OF THE LATE FREDERICK STEARNS is the subject of a legal fight in the Detroit Probate Court by the two brothers, Frederick K. Stearns and William I. L. Stearns. The residue of the estate, after bequests to charities and to two nephews connected with the business, is divided by the will between the two brothers; and William, the younger, contends that his brother is attempting to deprive him of his share in the business and compel him to take a third of his half interest. He declares that his brother has wrongfully seized the securities and stock-certificates of Stearns & Co. His request for the appointment of a special administrator to secure possession of this property has not been granted by the Judge.

THE PURE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.—A pamphlet has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, from the Bureau of Chemistry of which Dr. H. W. Wiley is the chief, giving general interpretations of various points in the working of this Act raised by correspondents. With regard to the form of label to meet the requirements of the Department, the following order of arrangement is suggested: (1) Name of substance or product; (2) in case of foods which are compounds, mixtures, blends, etc., the word "imitation," "compound," "blend," as the case may be; (3) statements designating the quantity or proportion of the ingredients enumerated in the law, or derivatives and preparations of same, with statements of other extraneous substances, such as colouring-matter, whose process should be declared; (4) name of manufacturer; (5) place of manufacture. A sample-label for a drug-product is given as follows:

COUGH-SYRUP.
Alcohol, 10 per cent.
Morphine, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain per oz.
Chloroform, 40 minims per oz.

[Descriptive matter, if desired, but preferably
at bottom of label.]

John Jones & Co.
Washington, D.C.

[Descriptive matter, if desired.]

The information given under (3) should be so worded as to give only the required information, as, for example, "alcohol, 17 per cent.," or "artificially coloured." Referring to the formula on the label, it is pointed out that the Act does not require the formula of drug-products to be given on the label, but requires only that the quantity or proportion of the ingredients enumerated in the law and derivatives and preparations of same shall be clearly set forth on the label or labels of all preparations used for the treatment or prevention of disease, either internally or externally, for man or other animals. This includes sample-packages as well as regular trade-packages. It is frequently asked whether a medicinal preparation would be exempt if the formula be given on the label. The formula on the label is very desirable, says the Department, but this information is not required by law. The Act forbids the use of any statement, design, or device in connection with any drug-product which is false or misleading in any particular. A defect of this kind would not be corrected by giving the formula on the label. If the formula is given, it must be the correct and complete formula. All drug-products and their labels must conform to the Act, whether the formula is or is not given on the label.

FEDERATION OF WEST-RIDING CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATIONS.—It has been decided to hold a dinner at the Grand Restaurant, Leeds, on April 16, at 7.30 p.m. Tickets 3s. 6d. each. Members of Associations affiliated with the W.R. Federation who have not yet promised to attend, and any other friends who would like to be present, are invited to send their names to the President, Mr. Hanson, Queensbury, Bradford, or to the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. Broadhead (Batley) and Mr. Pickard (Ossett).

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 20, 1907.)

"**FELIXIA**"; for perfumes, soaps, and hair and skin preparations. By F. G. Brice, 46 Hamilton Road, Felixstowe. 288,685.

"**TEXALEINE**"; for perfumery, excluding hair-preparations. By W. J. Thomas, 33 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. 288,716.

"**LINOLA**"; for perfumery. By Catesby & Sons, 64 Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 288,910.

"**TERSOL**" and signature; for perfumery. By A. J. L. Gliddon, 90 Queen Street, London, E.C. 289,027.

"**OLIVENE**"; for perfumery. By D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., Wapping, London, E. 289,378.

"**CARNET DE LA PARISIENNE**" and signature on label device; for rice-powder paper. By L. Féret, 37 Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris. 289,112.

"**DESTRO**"; for perfumery. By P. Tensfeldt, 40 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh. 289,444.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," February 27, 1907.)

"**PRIMISIZE**"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Sissons Bros. & Co., Sculcoates, Hull. 289,267.

"**HAPCO**"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Haddock, Parker & Co., 14 Chapel Street, Liverpool. 289,540.

"**DREADNOTUGHT**"; for manufacturing chemicals, etc., in Class 1. By H. E. Hope & Co., 22 Billiter Street, London, E.C. 289,702.

"**ENKA**"; for chemicals in Class 1. By Kirchoff & Neirath, 23 Oranienburgerstrasse, Berlin. 289,830.

"**VAPORAX**"; for chemicals in Class 2. By Cockburn's Manures Co., 97 Portman Street, Glasgow. 289,113.

"**TIGER BRAND**"; for chemicals in Class 2. By Reitmeyer & Co., 63 Crutched Friars, London, E.C. 289,345.

"**CITARINOLDS**," "**HELMITOLDS**," "**HEROINOLDS**," "**PHENACETINOLDS**," "**Phenacetin**" (disclaimed), "**SALOPHENOLDS**," "**SULFONALOLDS**" ("**Sulfonal**" disclaimed), "**TANNIGENOLDS**," "**THEOCINOLDS**," and "**TRIONALOLDS**" ("**Trional**" disclaimed); for pharmaceutical preparations in Class 3. By Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld. 287,739-287,748.

"**NYSTBUA-UREO**"; for a medicinal preparation. By Trevanion & Co., 33 Streatham Hill, London, S.W. 288,536.

"**PREVENTOL**"; for chemicals in Class 3. By Preventol Chemical Co., 23rd Street, St. Louis, Miss., U.S.A. 288,693.

"**LINAROL**"; for an unguent or cream in Class 3. By D. Walker, 62 High Street, Lockerbie, N.B. 289,066.

"**HOMORENON**"; for a pharmaceutical preparation. By Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Höchst-am-Main. 289,710.

THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN PILLS.—At the Old Street Police Court on March 14, Archibald Smith (27), describing himself as a commercial traveller, of Alexandra Road, Wanstead, was charged on remand with having feloniously received 80 doz. Beecham's pills, the property of Sutton & Co., druggists' sundriesmen, of Chiswell Street, Finsbury. The facts now stated were that Messrs. Sutton had recently discovered extensive shortages in their stock to the value of 300%, but the mode by which the shortage was effected could not be traced, though in December last two men in the prosecutor's employ were charged with stealing goods. Recently a Mr. Butler in Messrs. Sutton's employ went to a chemist's shop in Dulwich, and, being on friendly terms with the shopkeeper, heard from him that he had bought boxes of Beecham's pills at 8s. 6d. per dozen. Mr. Butler informed his employer, who instructed him to buy several dozen from the chemist, which he did, at 9s. 3d. per dozen. The chemist gave information as to having purchased from a man named Gledhill, who proved to be an occasional customer of Messrs. Sutton, and was a traveller on his own account in the trade. Gledhill eventually gave Smith as the person from whom he had bought the pills, but Smith refused information, and was arrested. Gledhill, it was said, could not now be found, and the Magistrate said it might be necessary to grant a warrant against him. After evidence by two packers from Beecham's as to the pills being those sold to Sutton & Co., a further remand was taken.

College Notes.

GLASGOW SCHOOL OF PHARMACY.—A "Preliminary" class started on March 14. It meets on Thursday and Friday evenings at 9.15.

LONDON COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.—At a recent meeting of the Inter-Pharmacy League Committee, it was decided not to hold a League smoking-concert this season, but the London College Football Club promised that they would, if they won the cup, organise a dinner and smoking-concert, at which the cup and medals could be presented. This function took place at the Alexandra Hotel, Clapham Common, on Wednesday evening, March 13. The President of the Club, Mr. H. Wootton, B.Sc., occupied the chair, and the company included, beside many past and present students of the London College, a large contingent of members of the Square F.C. and many students from the other colleges which had competed in the League competition. An excellent musical programme followed the dinner, and the loyal toast, songs, etc., being contributed by Messrs. V. Evans, Roberts, George, Walmsley, James, Wilks, Davey, Hook, Julian, and Williamson. At the end of the first part of the programme the Chairman rose, amid enthusiastic applause, to present the cup and medals to the winning team. In the course of his speech he briefly outlined the history of the League competition, and gave some interesting particulars of this season's play. He said that he could not agree with those who said that physical exercises were often carried out at the expense of the mental faculties, but he was fully convinced that those who shone on the field of play frequently excelled in mental qualities. He instanced the fact that eighteen of his Major pupils had played in the teams, and were now practising successfully as pharmaceutical chemists. Mr. Vernon Evans (Captain), who received the cup, replied on behalf of the winning team. The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. H. W. Stiles, and Mr. J. T. Bellamy (Captain of the Square team) replied. Mr. C. H. Woollons, in giving the toast of "The Chairman," said they were fortunate in having for a principal a gentleman who was so enthusiastic in the cause of both work and play. The Chairman briefly acknowledged, and alluded to the active support the Club received from the members of the College staff, Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Watt.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

- South London School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.
- Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.
- Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.
- London College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.
- Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
- Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Upper Duke Street, Liverpool.
- Birmingham and Midland College of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Botany, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.
- Bath and West of England College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Bath.

PREFERENCE TARIFF.—Reference was made in the *C. & D.*, September 22, 1906, p. 463, to the proposal to grant a preference of 10 per cent. on the products of the United Kingdom imported to Australia. The Act embodying this preference has passed the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia and awaits the King's consent. The Governor-General has been informed by Lord Elgin that the Attorney-General and the Prime Minister have deferred tendering any advice to his Majesty regarding the Bill until after the Colonial Conference, since the question of treaty obligations as affecting the dependencies of the Empire is among the subjects proposed for discussion at the Conference. The preferential duty would be payable "on dutiable goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and imported direct in British ships until August 31, 1907, inclusive, and thereafter on such goods manned exclusively by white seamen." The articles affected included opera, field, and marine glasses, cameras, lanterns and accessories, microscopes, telescopes, spectacles (except gold, silver, or gold-plated or silver-plated), barometers and thermometers (except advertising), paints and colours, lamp, ivory, bone, and vegetable blacks, pottery glazes, copper sulphate, and starch.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Friday, March 15.

Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association, Gervis Hall Restaurant, Gervis Place, at 8.30 p.m. Paper by the President on "Aids to Dispensing."

Monday, March 18.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club, 36 York Place, at 9.15 p.m. Annual general meeting.

Sheffield Pharmacy Athletic Club, 118 The Moor, at 9.15 p.m. Annual meeting.

Tuesday, March 19.

Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. A. P. Laurie on "Oils, Varnishes, and Mediums Used in the Painting of Pictures."

Bradford Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, Darley Street, at 9 p.m. Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, "Impressions of a Pharmacist in Russia and Norway."

Wednesday, March 20.

Royal Microscopical Society, 29 Hanover Square, London, W., at 8 p.m. Mr. James Murray on "Some South African Tardigrada," and exhibition of British mycetozoa by Mr. A. E. Hilton.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, North British Branch, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. A. Currie on "Precipitation in Infusion of Senega"; Mr. D. B. Dott, "Further Note on Opium-assay"; and Mr. E. J. Guild, "The Solubility of Morphine."

Western Chemists' Association, Norfolk Square Hotel, Paddington, London, W., at 9 p.m. Paper by Mr. J. H. Mather entitled "Suggestions for the New B.P."

North Kent Chemists' Association, Royal Mitre Hotel, Chatham, at 6.30 p.m. Arrangements for annual meeting and dinner and general business.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association, The Sun Hotel, Market Place, Kingston, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Barnett on "Relation of Chemist and Doctor"; Mr. C. J. G. Bunker on "Optics"; Mr. E. T. Neathercoat on "Successful Advertising"; and Mr. W. J. U. Woolcock on "Relation of Local Associations to the Pharmaceutical Society."

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association, Committee-room of the Exchange (entrance, Smithy Row), at 9 p.m. Mr. W. A. H. Naylor on "The Assay of Some Galenicals."

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association, Star and Garter Hotel, at 8.30 p.m. The President (Mr. M. R. Warner) will give a paper entitled "Reminiscences of Pharmacy Thirty Years Ago."

Thursday, March 21.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W., at 8.30 p.m. The following papers will be communicated: "The Synthesis of Polypeptides," by Dr. Emil Fischer; "Organic Derivatives of Silicon"—Part III, "Di-benzylmethyl ethylpropylsilicane and Experiments on the Resolution of its Sulphonic Derivative," by Dr. F. S. Kipping; "On the Reduction of Carbon Dioxide to Form Aldehyde in Aqueous Solutions," by Mr. H. J. H. Fenton; "The Mechanism of the Rusting of Iron," by Dr. G. T. Moody; "Some Compounds of Guanidine with Sugars"—Part I, by Dr. R. S. Morrell and Mr. A. E. Bellars.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, International Hall, Monico Restaurant, London, W., at 8 p.m. Annual dinner. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. R. H. Brittain (Hon. Secretary), 110 New Bond Street, W.

Association of Women Pharmacists, University Hall, Gordon Square, London, W.C. Social evening. Tickets can be had from Miss E. S. Hooper, 52 Clapton Common, London, N.E.

Plymouth, Devonport, and St. Nicholas Chemists' Association, Junior Section, 7 Whimble Street, Plymouth, at 8.30 p.m. Lecture by Mr. F. J. Barge on "Materia Medica—Roots."

Cheltenham Chemists' Association, New Inn Hotel, Gloucester, at 8.45 p.m. Discussion on "Co-operative Pharmacy as a Possible Defence Against Existing Co-operative Methods."

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society. Smoking-concert.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy, Oddfellows' Hall, Queen's Road, at 8.30 p.m. Lantern-lecture by Mr. W. Lamond Howie, F.C.S., on "Our Scottish Alps." Tickets (free) from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. C. E. Robinson, 4 Victoria Terrace, Hove.

Friday, March 22.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W., at 9 p.m. Professor J. J. Thomson on "Rays of Positive Electricity."

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.
No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

ANALYTICAL balance, in case, complete; accept £3 10s. Apply, "X. Y. Z." (179/12), Office of this Paper.
3-GR. pill-machine, in good order, to cut 24 pills, little used; what offers? FOTHERINGHAM, Dalry, Ayrshire.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

"B.P. 1898," books for Minor, and College books. List on application. SUTTON, 8 Grosvenor Place, Margate.
FOR Sale.—In excellent condition, Gray's "Supplement to Pharmacopœia." 52 Paget Road, West Dulwich.
"NOSTRUMS."—A pamphlet, giving the composition of all prominently advertised patent medicines of every description, 7d. post free, P.O. preferred. H. MARX, Bain Square, Dundee.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

40 LB. lavender flowers (good); samples sent; what offers? EWING, Chemist, Aluwick.

FORMULÆ.

NOTHING pays like your own specialities; Lee's 100 practical recipes contain all that the up-to-date chemist requires, 2s. 6d. post free. LEE, Chemist, Teddington.
ESSENCE formulæ, complete set, suitable for fruit wines, cordials, aerated waters, quintessences, confectioners' essences, colouring, etc.; all guaranteed practical and reliable. Apply, 194/32, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

30/—No. 2 Klito hand camera; perfectly new; 17s. HIRST, 233 Anlaby Road, Hull.
DE ZENG'S luminous retinoscope, with 4-volt accumulator and 2 extra lamps; condition as new; price 50s. FRANCIS, Town Hill, Wrexham.
RALLI focal-plane, $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate camera, Aldis lens, 3 d.d. slides, case, Barnet screen, and tripod; £4 10s., or offer. "VERONAL," 19 Arundel Street, Nottingham.
LANCASTER special instantograph $\frac{1}{2}$ -plate camera, 3 double oak slides, stand, and canvas case; lens gives perfect definition; all in splendid condition; 32s. 6d., approval 5 days, deposit. CHARLES CUNLIFFE, Bacup.

SHOP FITTINGS.

ALL-GLASS showcases, new condition, 21 by 15 by 8 and 24 by 18 by 15, 17s. 6d. and 25s.; also bent-glass counter-case, cost £5, take £3. CHALLIS, Chemist, Southall.
ONE green and one ruby globes, 39 in. round, for electric light, complete, with ornamental iron buckets for outside; 30s. each, 55s. pair. "CHEMIST," 5 Leves Road, Brighton.
ONE doz. W.M. stoppers, about pint, 5s.; 2 doz. N.M. stoppers, about 35 oz., 12s.; 6-ft. run mahogany drawers, £4 5s.; 3 bent-glass counter-cases, £3; lamp 28s. FOWLER, 7 Hermitage Road, Finsbury Park, N.
COMPLETE fittings of shop, including counters, wall-cases, show carboys, window cases, glass-stands counter-cases, drawers, jars, pots, bottles, shelving, etc., together or separately; also electric light fittings. Apply, 441 Edgware Road.
HANDSOME dispensing-screen, mirror centre, cases mirror back, and counter with drawers, shelving, 2 poison-cupboards, £8 10s.; nest drawers, well made, £8 10s.; mahogany bent-glass counter-case, £3 10s.; mahogany desk and case, £3 10s.; mahogany-top counter, 14 ft., full of drawers, would easily divide, £9; as good as new. SMITH, 3 Belgrave Terrace, Leeds.

SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. 61.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR sale.—5 pairs dental forceps, electroplated; never used; cost 6s. 6d. each; 4s. each, or 16s. the lot. LAING, Burnt Ash Road, Lee, S.E.
VULCANIZER, gunmetal; on stand, with gas gauge, takes 2 large or 4 small flasks; scarcely used; cost £4 5s., take 50s. CHALLIS, Chemist, Southall.
SYPHONS, 1 gross 30 oz., plain, secondhand; guaranteed in working order; sample carriage paid on receipt of 1s. order. KIRKUP, Chemist, Newcastle.
96 VITRIFIED shield labelled ronds, cut globe-stoppers, 2 sizes, £10; 12 large jars, 42s.; 200 shop-rounds, 6s. dozen; 6 lb. acid. salicylic; no agents; stamp for list. SOHO DRUG-STORE, 54 Broad Street, Soho.
WHAT offers for fine gold-domed specie-jar, "magnesia," 2 ft. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high; 28 pairs spectacles and folders, mostly (key brand, 2s. 6d.) in cases; 2s. 9d. Pepper's taraxacum; 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Tikheel; 3 2s. 9d. Hearn's bronchitis-mixture; 3s. 6d. Mexican renewer; 3s. 6d. Rossetter's restorer; 3 2-oz. marnesin; 1s. Clark's salve; 1s. grasshopper ointment. Slightly soiled. HARRIS, Chemist, Streatham, S.W.

WANTED.

PLATINUM, disused, for cash. P. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.
THREE outside lamps, cheap; good condition. HUGHES, 372 Harrow Road, W.
EMPTY ess. coppers and leads; best price given. 177/30, Office of this Paper.
1 CWT. powdered arsenic; genuine. Cash price to "E. B." (190/7), Office of this Paper.
MINOR books, chemists' books, for cash or exchange. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.
PESARY mould, cheap; Rendell's shape and size. "CHEMICUS," 41 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
CAMWAL revolving show-stand; must be in good condition. State size and lowest price to VANCE, Chemist, Greystones.
"SQUIRE" and "Martindale," latest overstocked patents; No. 3 F.P.K., 1906; lowest prices; carriage paid; Durham county; deposit. 188/25 Office of this Paper.
"NOTES on Essential Oils," by T. H. W. Idris; what offers? 190/32, Office of this Paper.
FORMULA purchased, toilet preparations, 10s. each. W. LEWIS, 12 Shelden Street, London, W.
NATIONAL cash register, showing last purchase, &c.; good condition. HUMPHREY, Chemist, Cleethorpes.
OPTICIAN'S trial case, mounted lenses; good condition. State contents and price, BLENKIRON, Chemist, Edinburgh.
OPTICIAN'S trial case, in good condition. State contents, maker, and lowest price, HARRISON, Chemist, Goodmayes, Ilford.
SECONDHAND range drug drawers for stock purposes, 9 to 12 ft. long. Condition and price to HAMPSON & Co., Druggists, West-houghton.
LATEST additions.—Squire's "Veterinary Counter Practice," "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. II., "Diseases and Remedies," Martindale. "B.," Binfield House, Clapham, S.W.

ADDRESSES WANTED.

MAKER'S name and address of Crown Brand quinine pessaries. "E. B." (190/70), Office of this Paper.
ADDRESS of The Toilet Requisites Co., late of Church Street, Birmingham. 20/15, Office of this Paper.
THE present address of Mr. G. F. Tuck, Chemist, formerly of 8 Alexandra Pavement, High Street, Hornsey. 63/6, Office of this Paper.